LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 160— BOMBAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 4 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKONDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

		A	B	C
		£	£	£
1st Saloon	to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,,	,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon	to London ..	54	52	
,, ,,	,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
19th Nov.	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
4th Nov.	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
5th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
7th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
9th ,,	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
9th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa.
30th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Hakodate Maru..	5303	17 Oct.	4 Nov.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	6 Nov.	15 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 ,,	29 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 ,,	2 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	13 ,,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports,
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	11th Nov.	22th ,,
Honolulu Maru	24th ,,	6th Dec.

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE 'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to :

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR - - - (Kathiswar)

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs.20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs.10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Bombay Widows, Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22497.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 + Rs. 1,500 = Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Uleer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET - BOMBAY

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

UNDER instructions from the Commissioner of Police Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 2-30 pm. (S. T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly

ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities

TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000

THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.

WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay
or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS for Piece Goods and Hosiery. Pay Rs. 50 plus T. A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply SYAL TRADING CO., registered, "Rose Villa", Ludhiana.
T 29331.

WANTED.—A MOTOR DRIVER, capable of driving Daimler, Ford, and Dodge Car. Only Gujarati or Marathi Hindoo need See personally between 5 and 6 p.m. BATLIBOI & CO., Forbes St., Fort, Bombay.
A R546

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in all parts of the country for the sale of our Miraculous Fever Mixture. Apply sharp UNJHA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY 1, Richey Road, Ahmedabad.

WANTED—CLERKS, GRADUATES, OVERSEERS, DRAFTSMAN, ENGINEERS, MATRICULATES, TYPISTS, STENOGRAPHERS, DOCTORS AND SIGNALLERS to consult with No. 2017 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R543

WANTED.—LOCAL AGENTS in Bombay for Hosiery and silk goods. Pay Rs. 50 plus T. A. Security Rs. 100 essential. Purisan Regd., Ludhiana.
A R533.

WANTED.—English or Vernacular knowing CANDIDATES both male and female to obtain M.D., M.B., L.M.P. Kaviraj, Hakim Hazik, etc., degrees and diplomas of the well-renowned and registered by the Govt. A. H. Medical College Aligarh, in a few months by correspondence. Special concession for private practitioners. For prospectus apply to:—THE SECRETARY, A. H. Medical College, Aligarh.
A. R534.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
'Bombay Chronicle,'
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

TOWELS THAT STAY YOUNG.

Kakomi Turkish Towels take a lot of wearing-out. Treat them as hard as you like, you won't dismay them. Well bleached and excellent in appearance, they will give you years of service.

Price from Rs. 14-8 per dozen upwards.

TROUBLE FREE TENNIS SCREENS.

Specify Kakomi Tennis Screens. They are strong and simple to erect. Made from Dark Blue Sheeting or Dosuti. Size 60"x9'.

Dosuti Rs. 136 per pair.
Sheeting Rs. 112 per pair

GET A GOOD PURDAH.

You can make or mar the appearance of a room, with a single Purdah. Choose from our wide range of delicate shades and add to the character of your rooms. All Kakomi Purdahs are hemmed ready for rod.

Price for size 6'x50" Dosuti Rs. 2-8 each.
Price for size 6'x72" Dosuti Rs. 3-12 each
Price for size 6'x44" Bolton Sheeting Rs. 2-8 each.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS, CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K1

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs.	195
Corona Three fine	Rs.	85
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs.	150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs	110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs.	75
Gujarati Remington	Rs.	125
Century Portable	Rs.	85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R20203

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

JUST OUT 8TH EDITION JUST OUT. —RATTI SASTRAM or Sexual knowledge English translation, coloured Pictures of males and females. Very highly spoken of by Indians and Europeans alike. Rs. 2/10/- Ask for our catalogue please. S. S. BONA BROS., Ludhiana.
L R517

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is approved by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21936

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD., and its branches are in these days receiving short term (4 or 5 months) deposits at special and enhanced rates of interest, which may be ascertained on application from

S. DATTA.
Manager.
Bombay Branch
29178

PUBLIC NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GULAMALLY MAHOMEDALLY IMANI and AKBERALLY MAHOMEDALLY IMANI, have on and from 27-5-27 separated and retired from the partnership business carried on in gold and silver ornaments in the name and style of G. A Akberally and Co., in the shop in the house of Esoofally Adamji Ghasletwala in Bhajipala Lane, and also from the soap factory business carried on in the name and style of A. M. Mubarak Soap Company in the premises named Yusuf Building, situate a Mount Road, Mazagaon, That henceforth, that is, from 27-5-27 Mr. Abdulhusein Mahomedally Nandurbarwala is the sole owner of the said two businesses and of the goodwill and the outstandings thereof and also solely responsible for the debts and liabilities of the said two businesses.

GULAMALLY MAHOMEDALLY IMANI
AKBERALLY MAHOMEDALLY IMANI
ABDULHUSEIN MAHOMEDALLY NANDURBARWALA.
h545

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN CO.'S ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

AT AN EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, on the 11th day of October, 1927, the following resolution was duly passed and the same was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution at the subsequent Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the said Company duly convened and held at the same place on the 28th day of October, 1927, viz:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Thakorsi Pragji of Bombay Cutchi Lohana Hindu Inhabitant be appointed Liquidator without remuneration for the purpose of such winding up."

MOTIRAM WAGHJEE,
Chairman.
R547A

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN CO.'S ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE HIND CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the Act VII of 1913 that a meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 250, Kalbadevi Road, on the 21st day of November, 1927, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

Dated this 1st day of November, 1927.
THAKARSI PRAGJI
Liquidator.
R517

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MORARJI GOKULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, on FRIDAY, the fourth day of November, 1927, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) for transacting the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1927.
2. To elect directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
4. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th of November to 18th November, 1927, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJI GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Sudama House.
Ballard Estate, Fort.
Bombay, 27th October, 1927.
29461

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR, KUMBHARWADA (MAHIM AGAR) ROAD.

Under instructions from Bai Khorshed, widow and executrix of the late Mr. N. N. Nanji, the Mortgagee (through her attorneys Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co.), and on account and at the risk of S. D. Dandekar, the Mortgagor, and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 10th July, 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th November, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure which is a Wadi or an Oart, admeasuring twelve thousand and sixty-nine square yards or thereabouts, together with the wells, buildings, erections, structures, trees, plants, etc., lying and being at Dadar, Kumbharwada (Mahim Agar) Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 638 and 639, New Nos. 3837 and 4389, Old Survey No. 434 and New Survey No. 1841 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 3837 and 4387, Lower Parel Division, and assessed by the Municipal Collector and Assessor of Taxes, under G Ward Nos. 3362, 3363 and 3364 and Street Nos. 826, 827 and 828, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by public passage, on or towards the South by public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Balaji Manker Bhandari and on or towards the East by the property of Sadanand Trimbak Kale and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the said Executrix Bai Khorshed, at their Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GHOGHARI MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Guardian appointed re. Dawood Sulleiman and Esuf Suleiman, minors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece of land of Quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Goghari Mohalla, admeasuring about 121 square yards and registered by the Collector under New Survey No. 1091, Cadastral Survey No. 2583 (Bhuleshwar Division), and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6239 (2), Street Nos. 96-98, and bounded on the East by the said Goghari Mohalla, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Umerji Alibhoy and on the South by the property of Ahmed Esmail.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up ..... Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 44,50,000
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.
The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.
PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24211.

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"The World's News"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
'AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA
Bi-Weekly or Weekly
EDITION).

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary "Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes a hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even on the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes. Re. 1
12 cakes Rs. 3

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
For terms apply to:—
BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta

AMUSEMENTS.

7 Reels.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME.: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

UNIVERSAL
PICTURE HOUSE
(CINEMA PRECIOUS) Lamington Road.
Presents During This Week
A Marvellous Mystery Tale
The MYSTERY CLUB
A story in which crime was fun!
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL
4 shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30

NEXT SATURDAY
BEWARE OF WIDOWS
Starring Bewitching
LAURA LA PLANTE.

FOR LOVERS OF INDIAN MUSIC
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
On account of Public Pressure
LAST! LAST!!
TWO CONCERTS
By well-known Indian Musician
SANGIT RATNA
ABDUL KARIM KHAN,
AT BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE TARDEO.
Saturday, 5th November, 1927 at 4 p.m.
Sunday 6th November, 1927 9 a.m.
PRICES: Rs. 5, 4 3, 2, and Re. 1. AND ANNAS 8. (exclusive of Tax.)
Special Coach, per Seat Rs. 10.
Seats may be booked at the Theatre.

THE INDIAN REVIEW
OCTOBER: CONTENTS.

THE QUEST (A Poem).
By Sarojini Naidu.
THE NEW CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.
By Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.L.A.
THE AUTUMN SESSION
By "A Student Of Politics."
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
THE INDIAN VILLAGE
By Mr. K. S. Venkataramani.
INDIAN STATESMEN
By Dr. Rushbrook Williams.
NEHEMIAH GOREH
MAXIM GORKI: HUMANIST
By Mr. S. M. Vanjari.
RECENT ADVANCES IN AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.
By Mr. S. K. Sen, B.Sc., F.E.S
RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY
By Mr. C. F. Andrews.
THE DEODAR: (A Poem).
By Mr. V. V. Chintamani.
PILGRIMAGE TO A SUFI POET
By Prof. T. L. Vaswani.
MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH
By Mahatma Gandhi.
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
BOOKS RECEIVED
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
INDIA IN PERIODICALS
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SECTION
AGRICULTURAL SECTION
MEDICAL
SCIENCE
DEPARTMENTAL NOTES
PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

Single Copy As. 8.
Annual Subscription Rs. 5.
A few copies of back numbers are also available. Any one who remits Rs. 5 (if by cheque Rs. 5-4-0) and enrols himself as regular subscriber for the year 1927 will get these numbers and thus have a complete set. No one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance. Please note that copies will not be sent by V.P.P.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SHORT COVERING ON REDUCED BUREAU ESTIMATE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.

The New York futures market opened 16 points higher and ruled quiet with a small business. Later on, prices registered a sharp rise on account of short covering and general buying in view of expectation of a bullish Bureau as the Secretary of the Agricultural Department of U.S.A. had given a hint that the last ginning figure represented two-thirds of the crop. There little realising towards the close and prices closed at a net gain of 50 to 52 points. Spot cotton improved 55 points to 21.30c.

The New Orleans futures was firm and closed at a rise of 68 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 68 points to 21.10c.

The oversold state of the market required readjustment of the technical situation, which was in evidence to-day. There wa extensive covering in conjunction with general speculative buying based on the expectation of the next Bureau report showing a figure of about 12,200,000 bales as the indicated crop for this season. So far only one stray private estimate is received and others will soon be out controlling the trend of prices pending the Government Report. At present level of values, the market has discounted the probable effect of Bullish Report to the extent of to-day's rise.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables from New York dated 2nd instant:—

January highest 20.97 (2-46 p.m.), lowest20.53 (11-53 a.m.)

Market advanced on general buying and short covering.

Less for sale.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 2nd inst. as under:—

"Market appears discounting reduced Government estimate. Acts oversold."

The Weekly Weather Report issued yesterday in America states that the weather in the Cotton Belt has been warm and sunshiney and generally dry and favourable for outside work; picking and ginning generally, have made rapid progress; and more of the Eastern States bulk Cotton has now been picked.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales—

Receipts to date	2-11-27	1927-28 3837000, 1926-27 5005000.
Receipts Yesterday	2-11-27	1927-28 64000, 1926-27 75000.
Exports to date	2-11-27	1927-28 2155000, 1926-27 2745000.
Stock at Ports	28-10-27	1927-28 2286000, 1926-27 2382000.
Stock Interior Towns	28-10-27	1927-28 1097000, 1926-27 1162000.
Stock Liverpool	28-10-27	1927-28 1019000, 1926-27 819000.
Visible Supply	28-10-27	1927-28 5323000, 1926-27 5089000.
Quantity in Sight	28-10-27	1927-28 5756000, 1926-27 6652000.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 2.	
December	20.87+.52
January	20.92+.50
March	20.07+.51
May	21.20+.52
July	21.08+.52
Middling Spot	21.30+.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 2.	
January	21.14+.69
March	21.19+.62
Middling Spot	21.10+.68

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 2

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York. 10-30 a.m.—	
January	20.60
March	20.74
May	20.87
New York, Noon Call.—	
January	20.61
March	20.71
May	20.89
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—	
January	20.78
March	20.87
May	20.95

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 2.	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	64,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	25,000

LIVERPOOL.

INDIA AND CONTINENT BUYING.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 8 to 10 and improved further on good buying by India and Continent. Reports of frost forced sellers to precautions. Towards the close, the market was a shade quieter and closed at a rise of 11 to 13 points. Middling American improved 12 points to 11.67 and spot sales were 8,000 bales.

Empire futures contracts improved 13 to 14 points while Egyptian futures were steady at a rise of 10 to 11 points.

The Liverpool market is due to open 17 points higher on Thursday.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Weekly weather report slightly bullish, picking and ginning practically completed. East and South forecast cloudy and cool".

(2) "Frost reported."

From Liverpool:—New York cables:—Textiles quiet, probably remain so pending Bureau. Unless fresh factor such a bad weather develops, inclined expect trading market immediate future, although just possible existing extensive short interest may cover part commitment before report, very steady undertone, advise buying on all reactions.

Reiss Bros:—Bull liquidation, hedge selling about finished, technical position healthy, South firm, next Bureau crop indication probably smaller favour buying.

Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—Killing frost Texas North West, weekly weather report states crop mostly picked.

FROM MANCHESTER.—

We are of opinion that back ground of market sound, spot situation American trong, we expect higher prices.

Gruning & Co.:—Market improved in consequence of killing frost in North Texas, this is official, while holding no decided views. Chances are in favour of improving.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 2nd inst:—

Good buying by India and Continent. not much selling.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 2	
November	11.11+.14
December	11.09+.13
January	11.06+.13
February	11.00+.12
March	11.01+.13
April	10.97+.13
May	10.98+.13
June	10.92+.13
July	10.88+.12
August	10.75+.12
September	10.62+.11
October	10.51+.11
Middling Spot	11.67+.12

SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.	
Scinde, Good	8.70+.19
Scinde, Fully Good	8.90+.10
Scinde, Fine	9.10+.10
Bengal, Good	8.70+.10
Bengal Fully Good	8.90+.10
Bengal, Fine	9.10+.10
Oomra, Godd	9.25+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	9.50+.10
Oomra, Fine	9.70+.10
Broach, Good	9.75+.10
Broach, Fully Good	10.05+.10
Broach, Fine	10.35+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.	
November	18.17+.11
December	18.32+.11
January	18.47+.11
February	18.50+.14
March	18.55+.12
April	18.55+.12
May	18.55+.12
June	18.50+.12
July	18.42+.12
August	18.42+.12
September	18.42+.12
October	18.42+.12
November	18.42+.12
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.80+.10

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 2.	
Demand Bills	486.40

BOMBAY.

SHORT COVERING FOLLOWED BY PROFIT TAKING

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Following a rise of 50 points in New York futures, the local Market opened for Broach A.-M. delivery at Rs. 407|8 but decliner to Rs. 405|- on long liquidation. At this level there was heavy covering with general buying on reports of light rains in Berar and Central provinces and prices hardened to Rs. 409|- and were quoted at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M. 407|8, 409, 405, 408.
Oomra D.-J. 374|8, 376|8, 374, 375|8.
Bengal D.-J. 338, 339, 338, 338|8.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 20 points higher but ruled easy on local selling. The local market opened at Rs. 405|8 for Broach A.-M. delivery and improved to Rs. 406|8. At this level there was renewed profit taking and the market ruled easy and was quoted at 4-30 as under:—

Broadh A.-M. 405|8, 406|8, 404|8, 404|8.
Oomra D.-J. 374, 374|8, 373, 373.
Bengal D.-J. 336, 336, 335, 335.

MESSRS. VURDHMAN & CO.

Nov. 3.

Heavy short covering and speculative buying influenled by prediltions of higher prices offered considerable resistance and the nett change over the week is an improvement of Rs. 10.

Although there are better enquiries for New Crop from shippers business is retarded by the comparatively dearness of our market. New Crops are rapidly arriving in up-country markets and hedge selling may now and then cause a sharp break in prices. But speculative operations have now considerably increased. Professsional speculators have neither cotton to give delivery of nor the resoures to take delivery of cotton they buy. But the importance of the volume of their operations is not to be ignored. As long as advices from America are bullish, as they are bound to be, it is very improbable that the local operators will systematically bear the market but they would certainly follow America. However, should the market decline on either speculative or hedge selling we think we can avail ourselves of such opportunities to go long.

MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.

Messrs. Bruel and Co. Nov. 3rd.

So far as our market is concerned there is no change in the position: Exports and local Mills remain entirely indifferent, whilst the only support comes from speculators and is based on bullish advices from the other side. The fact that we have the whole of the crop still to contend with, is completey ignored, and the enthusiastic bulls probably are unaware of the fact that sales for Export can only be made at prices much below those ruling here. The justification for higher prices, we fail to see and it is interesting to note that when last prices in New York stood where they are to-day, the quotation for Broach here was Rs. 397|98. The time will come when the free movement of the crop here will make it impossible for our market to follow America and we are convinced that Traders will do well to sell the market up.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.	Bales.
Wednesday's Receipts	3,112
Wednesday's Exports	2,070
Receipts from 1st Sept.	95,037
Receipts same time last year	73,365
Exports from 1st Sept.	111,850
Exports same time last year	60,847
Stock of Cotton on 27th October	238,242
Stock same time last year	266,089

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Bengal 338 D/J.
Broach 406 A/M.
Oomra 375 D. J.

SPOT RATE.

	Supperfine	Fine	Fully good.
Bengal	354	348	341
Sindh Punjab	352	346	339

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

100 E. D Sassoon Broach 415
100 Vardhman Bros. Bijapur 382
100 Vardhman Bros. Yadgiri 381
100 Vardhman Bros. Hingoli 366
100 H Rambhagat Aligarh 347
100 Tata Mills Hubli 385
100 Ozonurin & Co. Khamgaon 370
100 Petit Mill Mandsaur 345
100 Ralli Bros. Manabadar 348
100 Forbes & Co Itola 393
100 Don Mill Khamgaon 375

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, November 3rd

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	17	708	1797
Central India	47	7365	6273
Barsi and Nagar	146	1401	440
Hyderabad-Gaorani		606	110
Berar	823	6946	1728
Central Provinces	64	2955	616
Total Oomras	1097	19981	10964
Dholera		12914	2619
N.W. Provinces	1539	12945	2692
Rajputana		5483	5493
Sind-Punjab	422	5633	2920
Broach		2345	77
Coompta & Dharwar		2339	5553
Westerns-Northerns		2636	6861
Coccanada			202
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6013	4200
Persian	54	1955	1879
American		18472	16602
Egyptian and African		4288	13403
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	2		
Total	3112	95,037	73,365

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 27th Oct.

In full pressed Bales. Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1005	63,066	39,287
Japan & China	995	59,566	14203
Coast Ports	70	2692	2072
Up-country by Rail		13,097	17201
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		1232	200
Total	2070	139653	72963

READY COTTON QUOTATION

	Ready Mill Terms.	Delivery Contract Nov.	Dec.
	New		
Bengal Superfine MG	357		
Bengal Fine MG	350	+7	+7
Bengal FG MG	340		
Sindh-Punjab Fine MG	350		
Sindh-Punjab FG MG	340		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine MG	395		
Nagpur Fine MG	395	+23	+18/9
Yeotmal Fine MG	385/90		
Arvi Fine MG	385/90	+14	+11
Amraoti Fine MG	380/82		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG	380	+6/7	+3/4
Mulkapur Fine MG	370/72		
Khandesh Fine MG	370	-1/2	-3
Muthia Fine MG	370		-5
Nanded/Purna Best Quality.			
Purna Average Quality.			
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality.			
Indore/Ujjain			
Burwah Sanavad			
		March	
Broach Fine MG		+13	
Broach FG MG.			
Westerns Good MG	400		
Westerns HG.			
Cambodia Fine MG	440		
Miraj/Sangli FG MG	425		
Compta FG MG	425		
Kadi/Viramgam FG MG.			

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Receipts of various new produce into Bombay upto noon the 2nd inst.:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	17,298
Linseed	999
Gingellyseeds	2,425
Poppyseed	119
Groundnuts	22,344
Castorseed	3,665
Rice	2,740
Myrabollams	1,135
Cottonseed	4,363
Gram	3,296
Joowar	381
Maize	36
Barley	728
Bajree	53
Coal	6,635 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab),	Oct. 31.
Wheat Maghar	4/6/6
Wheat Maghar	4/9/9
Wheat Har	4/7/
Gram Jeth	3/10/
Gwara Pah	3/1/
D. Cotton seed Maghar	3/4/6
Do. Pah	3/5/
Do. Phagan	3/6/6
READY.	
Cotton 32/ Kuppas	13/0/0 11/0/0
Rapeseed 7/12/ 8/4/	
Arrival Kuppas 2,000 mds.	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C £20-3/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £120-1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £10-1/2
National Bank £50.
Eastern Bank £6-3/8.
Funding Loan £85-7/8.
Conversion Loan £75-1/2.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102-7/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £60-3/4.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £70-3/4.
Consols £55-1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £100-1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93-5/8.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

LONG LIQUIDATION WELL ABSORBED.

SECURITIES BETTER

MILL SHARES. Bombay, Nov. 3.

Cotton mill shares opened steady at a rise of about Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5, in sympathy with rise in cotton prices. Further rise was checked by long liquidation and scattered selling. The advance was fully maintained and offering were well absorbed by new buyers. The undertone was very steady in Bombay Dyeing, Pearl, Swadesh, and New Great. Century ruled firm on continued support by Bulls.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron shares opened firm but reacted on profit taking towards the close. Hydros were rather weak. There was good demand for Bundi shares. There was some enquiry for Tata Construction shares. Shivrajpur ruled firm.

SECURITIES.

There was improved enquiry for Government Securities.

The exchange closed an hour earlier in honour of death of Sheth Khimjee Punja, a member of the Association.

The market will remain closed on Monday and Wednesday for Settlement purposes. The market is closed on Tuesday being "Kartiki Purnima."

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 80
Baroda (100-50) 14 p.c. 92
Central Co-operative Pd. (50 2 p.c. 27-4
Central (5) 9 p.c. 27-6.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 83
Imperial (100) 1,442-8
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 355.
Union (5) Rs. 3|13.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 34-8
Central India Mining (10) 26
India Cement (250) 208-12.
Katni Cement 250 (O) 186-4
Katni Cement (40) (D) 657-8
Punjab Cement (D) 9/12.
Punjab Cement (P) 14-12.
Shivrajpur (10) 51-4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 900
Central Provinces (100) 5 1-2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 94-8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-8.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77-8
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c 98.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107 xd.
Sind Light (100) 1|2 p.c. 142|8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1-2 p.c. 708-12
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 94
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 93
Andhra Valley (O) (1000) 7 p.c. 832-8
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramways (O) 3-12 p.c. 139-6 xd.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 69/8.
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elec. O (100) 1,085
Tata Power P. (1,000) 535
Tata Power O (1,000) 850
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1115.
Bombay Cotton Mfg (200) 25, 95, 325
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 545.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 865.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 612/8
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 578.
Volkart U P (550) Rs. 25 560.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 412/8.
Apollo (30) nil 6-4
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg (200) 25, 95, 325
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 95, 990
Central India O. (Nagpur, (100) 12/8 550
Central India P. (Nagpar) (100) 12-495.
Century (100) 492-8
Crescent (100) 206-4
Colaba Mills 137-8
Dawn (250) 80, 705.
David (300) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 0-14-0
Edward Sassoon (100) nil, 123|12.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 961-4
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 30
Elphinstone (100) nil 18.
Gokak Mills 133-12
Indore Mawan (100) 366-4
Indian Dying and Bleaching (100) 11 263-12
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 50.
Kasturchand (500) 28/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 268-12
Lux Cotton (1000) 6,650.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 1|6-14
Maneckji Petit (1000) 1,772-8
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 600.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50 2920
New Great Mills 331-4
Pahaney Mills 200 282-8
Pearl Mill 250 596-4
173 Simplex 73, 181-4
523-12 Swadeshi 15
723-12 Burma 20. 22. 25, 23.
108 4 Hydr 66, 65, 67, 1,085
138-12 Tram 38-2, 37 X.D.
206-4 Die 81. 83. 81, 211-4
56-12 Ord. 57-12
3-12 p.c. 76-5
1945|55 107|2.
Phoenix (100) 422-8
Simplex (100) 173-12

SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 3.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-5
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931|36 Rs. 94/8
4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94/3
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107-4-6
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104|10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/4
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.

Forward Rates.—17th November Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper 76/4/0. 1945-55 Rs. 107/4, 4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94/4.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1-2 78
Sholapur (10000) 200, 8225.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10 526-4
Swan Mills (100) 16, 152-8
Tata Oil Mills (100) 41
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 3075
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 308-12
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 722-8
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X.D. 272|8.
Bombay Steam O 250) p.c. 203-12
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 230 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 46
British Burma Petroleum 5-8
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 28.
Burmah Corporation (10) 8/12.
Empire of India Life (500-Rs. 1950.
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 160.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 360.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs. 18-8
Oriental Govt Securities Life assurance 200-100 (Pd.) p.c. 2,500
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 45 645.
Scindia Steam (15) 16-11
Tata 1st Preference 134 xd. 133.
Tata Constructions (30) 4. 55|8.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 86-4
Tata Iron (O. (75) 57-12
Tata Iron Def. (80) 206-4
Telephone Co. (5) 41.

Free Advice

COUPON

Stocks, Shares, Cotton, Silver and Raw Products

Address enquiries to:—

The Special Adviser,

C/o The "Bombay Chronicle."

Replies to enquiries will be published in the commercial columns of "The Chronicle."

AMPLE AMERICAN COTTON

LIGHT RAINS IN BERAR

DEPRESSION MOVING NORTHWARDS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. in their weekly report issued to-day state that during the week the December quotation declined to 20.05 on hedge selling and long liquidation but has since recovered on fresh buying and short covering. Many operators have squared their position in view of the publication next week of the Bureau and Ginning Reports. No large change in the crop estimate is anticipated, the popular guess being around 12-1/2 million bales. We see no reason to alter the opinion we have recently held. There is ample cotton to meet all requirements and still leave a comfortable carryover at the end of the season. Should no decline take place during the next few months a record acreage will be put under cotton in the Spring. This knowledge must prevent any appreciable advance. Farmers will not hold cotton at these prices and with trade conditions as they are, Mills cannot be expected to buy freely. Further hedge sales will have to be taken care of and these, in our opinion, should depress prices.

Over the week prices in Bombay are about Rs. 5/- per candy higher. Practically all the buying has been on speculative account most bazaar operators having gone long on bullish prognostications by a well-known astrologer. This buying which has been on a large scale, has also influenced the American markets as straddlers have been meeting the buying here and covering by purchases at home. Actual demand from exporters has been poor and they, on balance, have been sellers against upcountry purchases. Two days ago a deep depression entered India near Madras and has caused heavy rainfall in the Southern parts of the country. There is a fear this may move northwards and cause damage to the crops in the centre of the country. As we write several telegrams have been received reporting light rain in the C. P., Berar, and Central India. So far no damage has been reported but the fear that this may result may cause a temporary advance. Heavy rain at this time of the year would be serious.

MESSRS. VURDHMAN & CO.

Nov. 3.

Since our last report hedge selling continued to dominate the market in the early part of the week but later on unfavourable weather and short covering caused prices to recover almost fully, the net decline for the week being barely 16 points for January futures.

The announcement that two-thirds of the crop have been ginned is significant in as much as the popular anticipation of a crop larger than the Bureau estimate based on increased ginnings is not gaining stand. On the other hand trade and operators have reconciled themselves to a crop round about 12 1/2 millions and unless there be unexpectedly large changes in crop estimates yet to be published which are unlikely, prices will be mainly controlled by demand.

Of late there are ample evidences to show that textile trade is very active and the takings of cotton by the spinners are, therefore, bound to increase. In the United States of America itself the immensely large monthly consumption figures are drawing the attention of the trade, world's spinners takings continue to increase, yarn is moving very freely in Japan, and the United States of America exports to Continent continue to increase. In such circumstances we are led to think that spinners' demand will be more pronounced later on.

The trend of recent price fluctuations go to show that the peak of hedge selling pressure is already attained and that in the near future South selling will be only spasmodic.

In view of the soundness the cotton position we advise to go long and buy on breaks.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 2.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/5 sellers.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3rd. November 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.799 inches (.112 below normal).

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.687 inches (.112 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.25 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.4 degrees (1.0 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.0 degrees (3.6 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 68 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 160 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 3.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960
Bank's buying D D 945

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 127 3/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 124 1-4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 137

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 4.1/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 274 1/4
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11 1/2
London—Silver per oz. Ready 26/4
London—Silver per oz. Forward 26/3
Tone of Silver.—Steady. India bought for immediate shipment. India bought to cover sales. Market closed with buyers at the rate.
American Cross Rate 4.86-13/16
Paris Cross Rate, Frcs. 124.06

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

3 months 1 1/32 per cent.
6 months 4 7-16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
1 month 2 1-2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4 1-2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 2.

Cottonseed, Bombay—
Nov/Dec shipment paid £8.6-3.
Castorseed Bombay.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £18-5.
Rapeseed, Toria ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £19-15.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Nov/Dec delivery sellers 29/3.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery sellers 29/7-1/2.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 2.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £17-13.
Linseed Calcutta, ton.—
Dec/Jan shipment sellers £17-1-3.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment Hull paid £15.5.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment nominal £17.15.

COFFEE.

New York, Nov. 2.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 14.3/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 2.

Silver—Market steady.
Spot 26-1/4
Forward 26-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 2.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. ... £4-4.11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 2.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-11/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4.7/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4.3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 2.

T T Berlin on London 20.39.5/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.08-5/8.
T T Brussels on London 34.94.
T T Madrid on London 98.55.
T T Milan on London Unquoted.
T T Berne on London 25.25.
T T Paris on London 124.07.
T T London on Prague 164.18.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 2.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. —
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 49/6.
Barletta, Russ, per 62-1/2 lb.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 49.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers 51/3.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
November shipment value 50/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta.—
Nov/Dec per cwt. 13/9.3/4.
Jan/Apl per cwt. 13/11-1/4
C. & F. Bombay.—
Nov/Dec per cwt. 13/11-1/2
C. & F. Karachi.—
Nov/Dec per cwt. 14/0-1/4.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Forbes, and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Name of Company.	Latest Prices.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 per cent. 1933 Notes)	£102 10 0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd.	£ 3 15 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£ 92 0 0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10 per cent. Pref.)	£ 0 12 0
Bombay Port Trust 6 per cent. Debs. (1952)	£108 10 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd.	£ 0 7 6
Burma Corporation, Ltd.	£ 0 13 3
Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.	£ 4 15 0
Calcutta Port Trust 6 per cent. Debs. (1952)	£109 0 0
Australian 5 per cent. Loan (1935/45)	£ 98 15 0
Calcutta Port Trust 5 per cent. Debs. (1953/83)	£ 98 5 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£ 1 0 6
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£ 20 15 0
Chersonese Rubber Co., Ltd	£ 0 3 6
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	£ 6 6 0
French 5 per cent Rentes	£ 15 15 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£120 10 0
India 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Stock	£ 71 0 0
India 4.1/2 per cent Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£ 92 10 0
India 3 per cent. Sterling Stock	£ 61 0 0
India 5-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan (1932)	£103 0 0
Karachi Port Trust 5-1/2 per cent. Debs. (1954)	£100 10 0
Linggi Plantations, Ltd.	£ 2 5 0
Lloyds Bank, Limited	£ 3 4 6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co., Ltd.	£ 0 16 0
National Bank of India, Ltd.	£ 49 15 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£ 6 12 6
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	£ 10 -0 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 per cent. Debs.	£ 81 0 0
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	£ 4 7 6
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	£196 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent. Pref. Stock)	£ 89 10 0
Tata Iron & Steel (7 per cent. Debentures)	£102 0 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 per cent. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£101 0 0
War Loan 5 per cent. (1929/47)	£100 10

Remarks:—Market dull.
*Australian Loan XD £2/10 and War Loan £2/10.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	24/8
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	17/8
Ceylon Planters	41
Ceylon Rubber	54
Clunes Estates	31/8
Cochin Rubber	52/8
Eila Tea	290
Estates Co. of Uva	38/8
Fairlawn Estate	38
Frocester Estates	70
Hathawe Rubber	15/8
Honiton Rubber	11
Horawala Rubber	51
Indo-Malay Estates	23
Jambulande T. & Rub.	17
Jehoug Rubber	21/2
Kalutara Company	48
Kalutara Rubber	24
Kelani Valley Rub.	35
Langat River	32
Lanka Rubber	85XD
Lansdowne Rubber	175
Maha Uva Estates	55
Mainle Valley Rub.	38/8
Meall Mor Estates	30/8
Mirishena Rubber	55
Narangoda Rubber	35
Neuchatel Estates	55
North-Western Rub.	27
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	31
Rubber Growers'	42/8
Saffragam T. & Rub.	225
Talgaswella Tea	65
Torrington Tea	22
Udalage Tea	80
Udapola Rubber	26
Ullswater Rubber	20
Vogan Tea	57/8

Interim Interims for 1926 Cocoanuts.
Remarks:—Market—Steady.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo Re. 0.91 Cents. Lankas XD 20 per cent. 2nd Interim.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 48/10, Highest 49/, Lowest 48/9, Closing 48/15/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/479, Closing 4/5.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 55/12, Highest 56/4, Closing 56/9.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Sajba Shankar Rangnekar, relinquished charge of the office of Acting Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Monday the 24th October 1927, in the forenoon.

Mr. B. A. Nirdi, Head Karkun and a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Belgaum District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and invested with the power to make order as to first offenders (section 562).

Mr. K. MacI. Kemp, Editor of the Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, was granted leave from the 22nd June 1927 to the 8th August 1927, and that Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, acted as Editor of the Indian Law Reports, Bombay, Series, during that period.

Mr. G. N Bhide, Mamlatdar of Man, and a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district, and is invested with the power to make order as to first offenders (section 562).

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Belgaum, vice Mr. M. S Sashital reverting.

Mr. Allah Baksh Ansari, appointed as second grade Deputy Collector in Sind for a period of two months, vice Mr. G. W. McElhinny, I.C.S., appointed to act temporarily as Collector of Sukkur.

Mr. J. Abbott, I.C.S., is granted with effect from 5th December 1926, leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for one month and twenty-five days.

Captain E. Wodehouse, the Royal Welch Fusiliers, is permitted to vacate his appointment as temporary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay with effect from the afternoon of 29th October 1927.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., on return from deputation, to be Deputy Secretary to Government, (Finance Department, and Financial Advisor to Government Development and Public Works Departments (in addition).

Mr. S. M. L. Bean, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has, on return from leave, been posted as Audit and Accounts Officer, Bombay Development Scheme with effect from the 8th October 1927.

Mr. W. F. Anderson, Executive Engineer, Dredging Section in the Reclamation Branch of the Development Department, is granted, with effect from the 8th October 1927, leave on average pay for two months and thirteen days, combined with leave on half average pay for eleven days.

The services of Commander H. A. B. Digby-Beste, O.B.E., R.I.M., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Department of Commerce, for appointment as Captain Superintendent of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship 'Dufferin,' for a period of three years, with effect from the 1st November 1927.

Rao Saheb S. L. Ugrankar, officiating Head Master, Belgaum High School, to be temporary Educational Inspector, Southern Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. S. Kadri or pending further orders.

Mr. A. V. H. Pearce, Instructor in Engineering Drawing and Design, College of Engineering, Poona, is granted, with effect from 9th June 1928, leave on average pay for five months out of India, with permission to prefix the summer vacation of the college from 10th March 1928 to 8th June 1928 to the leave.

Mr. D. A. Dhruva to officiate as Professor of English at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, with effect from 10th November 1927 during the absence on study leave of Mr. Correia Afonso or pending further orders.

Mr. C. P. Saldanha, Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, Bombay, is extended by extraordinary leave for two months.

Dr. (Miss) Tehmina J. H. Cama, Lady Inspector of Factories, is granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from the 7th November 1927 or the subsequent date of relief.

Dr. E. Heath, as Lady Inspector of Factories vice Dr. (Miss) Cama proceeding on leave.

Dr. Fre Barretto, is confirmed as Officer in charge Public Health Laboratory, Poona, with effect from the 19th April 1927.

Dr. P. N. Gokhale, is appointed as Honorary Ophthalmologist at the B. J. Medical School, Poona, for a period up to the 30th September 1928.

Mr. B. R. Anjaria, has been placed on general duty at the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th October 1927.

Fitzroy Owen Jonathan Roose to be Captain from 29th June 1927 but with seniority in that rank from the 30th August 1920.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the Indian Service of Engineers as Assistant Executive Engineers on probation, and have been posted as follows:—

Mr. J. S. Reid ... Bombay.
Mr. W. B. Calder ... Bombay.

Mr. H. Cumming, temporary Executive Engineer, Dragline Division, is granted, leave on average pay for one month with effect from the 9th July 1927.

Mr. R. K. Heysham, temporary Assistant Mechanical Engineer (Special), is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Dragline Division, during the absence of Mr. Cumming on leave.

Mr. G. B. D. Read, Temporary Executive Engineer, on leave, has been permitted to return to India by the High Commissioner for India.

Mr. A. A. Musto, Acting Superintending Engineer, Lloyd Barrage Circle, is granted leave on average pay for six months and twenty-five days combined with leave on half average pay for such period as would bring the total amount to seven months with effect from the 5th April 1928 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. N. V. Shrinivas Murti, Acting Executive Engineer, Kanara Division, is granted, leave on average pay for four months with effect from the date of his relief by Mr. Shantaram Balkrishna Rege, Executive Engineer.

WARNING AGAINST SPECULATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The temptation for speculation and gambling on the various Satta bazars of Bombay has been rooted so deeply among the poor masses and among the clerks of commercial and other offices, that it is now high time to wage a long and continued war against it. Even the highly educated employees could not refrain from the fatal temptation. Those who are from other provinces, are peculiarly entrapped by the dazzling wealth of Bombay and expecting to grasp the moon from the bosom of the lake, sink themselves deep into the mud which has permanently accumulated at the bottom. It is exceedingly difficult, nay impossible, to wean the big people from Sutta markets because these are really the builders of the destructive machinery. My present appeal is directed to all who would like to wean the poor people, petty commercial clerks and industrial workmen, from this ruinous habit. With this end in view, I have sent a letter to the several Merchants' Chamber of Commerce, the In Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the East Indian Cotton Association, the Grain Merchants' Association, the Rice Merchants' Association, the Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association and the Share-Bazaar Exchange. I now request you to discuss the matter into your esteemed columns in a way you think best.—Yours, etc.,

NAROTTAM JETHABHAI NARMANI.

"BUSINESS AND SENTIMENT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a correspondence in your issue of to-day's.

I wonder why certain parties are still deliberately trying to make misstatements instead of facing the facts boldly.

An attempt was made to engineer a meeting to pass a censure motion but those that felt sure of their success in their attempt failed hopelessly to achieve that end are now again trying to misrepresent facts by stating that I expressed regret at that meeting.

It is as untrue as mischievous to state that I either expressed regret or apologised for there was no occasion for it. On the contrary I took a firm stand that I had done nothing wrong and my action was perfectly bona fide. I spoke in so many clear words that I was not a believer in hypocrisy and my own view was that business should not be mixed with politics. I adhered to that view which I still hold though there may be some who honestly hold a different view.

The statement which I read out and which I particularly requested the Press to print verbatim clearly indicates what I said and when read with the explanation I offered at the meeting conclusively establishes that there was neither any regret nor apology from me. All I said was and it was clearly conveyed that I had acted "bona fide" and if it was misunderstood by any member I was sorry for such misunderstanding.

A daily newspaper that was responsible for the agitation came out the next day with bold type heading of an "abject apology" and stated that the same was read out by the "culprit." Seeing how untrue the statements were it had the very next day to change front and accuse the mover of the proposition of having played into the hands of the leaders of the Chamber.

I do not desire to be dragged into any controversy over this episode which is now closed but in fairness to myself you will please give my letter a publicity to remove misunderstanding on the subject.

I never expressed any regret nor did I offer any apology. Those that met with a defeat in their object should face the facts boldly and not try to misrepresent matters because of their defeat.—Yours, etc.

S. B. BILLIMORIA.

AN APOLOGY

GAZDAR-MORRIS CASE

This case was referred to arbitration and Messrs. Jehangir Jamshedji Vimadalal and Sorab Framji Bharucha had acted as arbitrators. After the hearing had proceeded in part an amicable settlement was come to between the parties where by the respondent Mr. Sorabji Bomanji Morris withdraw all the imputations made by him against the complainant Mr. Pherozshaw Sorabji Gazdar and tendered an apology and gave certain sums of money in local charities with which Mr. Gazdar was satisfied. Upon this Mr. Gazdar agreed to withdraw the case.

A Calcutta message of November 2, says: The Calcutta Corporation has decided that it was not desirable to lay a tram track over the new Howrah Bridge.—A.P.

RAID IN SHAIKH MEMON STREET

THREE PERSONS ARRESTED

Armed with a warrant, Sub-Inspector M. H. Kamat raided on Thursday, a shop in Singhani Building situated in the Shaikh Memon Street. The shop is conducted in the name of Zaverichand alias Zaverilal Maganlal. While searching, the Police found about Rs. 20 cash and some slips of paper. Police have arrested 3 persons in this connection.

PHYSICAL TRAINING COMMITTEE

The Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. B. G. Jagtap, Head Master, Shivaji Maratha High School, Poona, and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram as additional members on the Committee appointed to enquire into and report on the question of physical training of pupils in Primary and Secondary schools in this Presidency.

GOVERNOR AT SAVANTWADI.

TRIBUTE TO MAHARATTA BRAVERY

SAVANTWADI, Nov. 3.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Lady Wilson came to Savantwadi today and were entertained to a State banquet.

Sir Leslie Wilson speaking, on the occasion referred to the loyalty and bravery of the Maharatta people—a spirit and loyalty perhaps more marked in the Southern Konkan than anywhere else.

The Governor then remembered the days they had spent together on the cricket field and the tennis lawn and on the hunting ground and said he and Lady Wilson were glad that they were able to visit Savantwadi.

The Governor also opened Rani Janki Maternity Home.—Free Press.

To Curtail Doctors' Heavy Bills

during present depression
It is advisable and safe to use
"BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE
OR
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS"
freely on all fevers. It is a magic on fevers, A rupee worth spending to drive away Malaria, Influenza, Kala-Azar and other such poisonous fevers. Certified by I.M.S. Doctors. It does not at all affect the heart; *Known throughout India, Burma, Ceylon and Africa* for nearly half a century.

Won Gold and Silver Medals in various Indian Exhibitions. It is something like a current coin. Even Marwarees advance monies on them. A great boon **not only to poor and middle class people,** but is highly essential to be kept in the *Journies, Travels and Voyages.*

Batliwalla's "Bal-Amrit" or "Tonic Syrup"

Eases coughs, relieves the chest, reduces fever, diminishes night-sweets and creates a wonderful feeling of well being, It dries up the phlegm and makes it disappear and at the same improves the appetite.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO. LTD,
Sayani Road—P. O. Cadell Road, BOMBAY No 14.
Tel. Add, Cawashapur.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000.
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
MAFATLAL VANMALI D'S & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

P. & O. mail s.s. "Ranchi" with English mails due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 5.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Members of "Saraswati Sangita Sabha" will stage "Usha Parinayam" in Tamil, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Pherozshah Mehta Day Public Meeting, Sir C. J. Hall, 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), lectures by Messrs. Maneckji K. Patel and Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. L. A., music by Messrs. Hermes, Bhesania and Kapadia. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 6-30 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 4-30 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m.:—News Bulletin and Weather Report.

11-30 p.m.:—The Latest Dance Music as Recorded for the Gramophone Co.

12 noon:—Close Down.

6-30 p.m.:—An Organ Recital.

Relayed from St. Andrew's Church.

Organist:—Mr. D. G. Moulton.

Note.—During intervals in the Recital Mr. Gerald Sydney, Tenor, will sing from the Studio.

7-30 p.m.:—The Station String Octet.

Serenade for Strings "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" Mozart.

1. Allegro.
2. Romance.
3. Minuetto.
4. Rondo.

7-50 p.m.:—"Talk on Books" By Lector.

8-0 p.m.:—Interval.

9-0 p.m.—News Bulletin and Weather Report.

9-25 p.m.:—What Shall We Have Tomorrow? Menu No. 5.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-30 p.m.:—V. V. Savai—Vocal Music.

10-30 p.m.:—God Save the King-Emperor.

Close Down.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE PARSEE STUDENTS UNION.

The annual Jashan and gathering of the past and present Parsi Students will be held on Saturday, 5th instant, at All-Bless Baug Sea side. All the past and present Parsi students are cordially invited.

THE TIVIMNENSES SPORTING CLUB.

A social gathering of the members of the Tivimnenses Sporting Club and their friends will be held at the Institute Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, Girgaum Road, on Saturday, the 5th commencing at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

The Government of India have been pleased to appoint Mr. G. S. Sardesai, B.A., of Poona, as a member of the Indian Historical Records Commission. Mr. Sardesai is an eminent historian of the Maharashtra and was lately Reader in Mahratta History at the Patna University.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The cable Foochow-Formosa is interrupted. Telegrams for Formosa will be accepted via Madras-Japan at one Rupee fourteen annas per word.

THE BOMBAY SOUTH INDIAN AMATEURS.

The adjourned general body meeting of the above Association will be held at the premises of the "Tamil Nadu Sangha", 2nd Floor, Visrani Building, Parel, on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

HINDI CLASS IN PAREL.

Members are hereby informed that a Hindi Class will be conducted at the premises of the Union on all Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between 8-45 and 9-30 p.m. Those who are desirous of taking advantage of this class are requested to register their names before the 10th instant.

DAY LIGHT BURGLARY IN BENGALIPURA

Laxman Ramchandra Jadav, a clerk in the employ of one Dadamiya Hasanmiya, a firm conducting business at Bengalipura, has informed the Pydhonie Police that at about 8-45 a.m. on Thursday, he had closed and left his Pedhi to go the market for business as usual. Whe he returned at about 5 p.m. he found the lock replaced and when he got it opened and went in, he found that his jewellery and cash worth about Rs. 737 had been stolen from his trunk.

SHAMDASANI V. CENTRAL BANK

APPLICATION TO RESUME CROSS-EXAMINATION REFUSED

At the resumed hearing of the case filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against certain Directors and Officers of the Central Bank of India Ltd. before the Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Shamdasani tendered the balance sheets of the National Bank, Chartered Bank, Mercantile Bank and P. and O. Banking Corporation as exhibits. Mr. B. J. Desai for the respondents objected, but the objection was overruled and the balance sheets were accepted as exhibits.

Mr. Shamdasani then made a written application requesting the Court to allow him to continue his cross-examination of the Bank's auditor. Mr. Shamdasani pointed out that while he was in the middle of his address, His Worship, entertained the application of the Defence Counsel, and allowed him to examine the auditor in the interests of justice.

The auditor in his examination-in-chief had said that "due provision was made for bad and doubtful debts as our judgement required in respect of accounts examined by us." In the cross-examination complainant questioned him about the accounts which showed the provision for bad and doubtful debts and also called upon the Bank to produce the said accounts. But the defence counsel objected to disclose the names of the accounts and the objection was upheld with the result that the relevent material evidence was shut out

The prosecution had adduced evidence to show that on 30th June and 31st December 1925, there were bad and doubtful debts of Rs. 25 and Rs. 28 lakhs respectively as against "Nil" and Rs. 5 lakhs shown in the bank's balance sheets on the said dates. The defence plea was that the said bad and doubtful debts were duly provided for, that the same and the Accounts showing the provision therefor were altogether omitted from the said balance sheets and therefore the said balance sheets were true. The case for the prosecution was that the so-called provision was fictitious.

APPLICATION REFUSED.

Unless therefore relevent evidence on this material point was allowed which the prosecution was in a position to tender by means of cross-examination of the Bank's Auditor, Mr. Shamdasani submitted, the ends of justice would be defeated in as much as there would be no disposal of the case according to law pursuant to the directions of the High Court. The question which had been left by the High Court to His Worship to decide was "whether these false statements were made wilfully and knowingly by all or any of the accused." That was a question which, Mr. Shamdasani submitted could not be properly decided when relevent evidence on the material was shut out.

Mr. Shamdasani prayed that his worship would in the interests of justice be pleased to re-consider his ruling and allow him to resume his cross-examination of the Bank's Auditor.

His Worship observed that he had already given his ruling and refused the application.

Mr. Shamdasani then applied for an adjournment on the ground that he wished to go to the High Court in revision on this point.

The Magistrate remarked that the hearing of the case would not be finished on the same day and the next hearing would not be fixed for some days to come, so that Mr. Shamdasani would have ample time to go to the High Court.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. MARDY JONES M. P.

To enable Mr. Mardy Jones, M.P. to meet members of the "depressed classes" a tea party is arranged under the auspices of the Depressed Classes Institute (Bahiskrit Hitkarini Sabha) by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.L.C. at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, to-day at 6 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK INTEREST

Bombay, Nov. 3.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

November 3.

Previous Closing Rate	20.92
To-day's Opening rate	20.92
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	20.76
Difference	—.16

LIVERPOOL.

November 3.

Previous Closing Rate	11.06
To-day's Opening Rate	11.26
Difference	+.20
To-day's Closing Rate	11.13
Difference	+.07

Broach Expectation 403 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

London, Nov. 3.

Silver Ready	26 6 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	26 6 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of market:—India and China bought.

CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY

HEATED DEBATE IN STANDING COMMITTEE

How a contractor whose tender has been accepted after his having paid up the necessary deposit, can be enforced to proceed with the actual contract, in case he refuses to do so, was the important issue hotly discussed in a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday afternoon. The case in instance was a tender submitted by Mr. K. G. Kermani in connection with Hornby-Ballard Scheme and accepted by the Municipal Commissioner. It will be recalled that tenders were invited by public advertisement for the construction of storm water drains, sewers and roads in Hornby-Ballard Scheme. Five tenders were received by the Municipality out of which Mr. K. G. Kermani's tender for Rs. 1,32,037-13, was accepted, being the lowest of the lot.

The Commissioner, in his letter recommending the tender to the Standing Committee, said:—The tenderer is a well-known contractor possessing the requisite plant and capable of carrying out the work expeditiously within the contract period. At the same time it is to be noted that the rates quoted for many items are so low as to preclude the possibility of his making any profit. This has been pointed out to him and he has been warned that the conditions of the contract will be rigidly enforced. On this understanding I propose to accept his tender subject to the approval of the Standing Committee."

When the matter came up for discussion, the Commissioner further told the Committee that Mr. K. G. Kermani, the tenderer in question, had seen him (the Commissioner) in his office and expressed a desire that his tender should be cancelled. Of course, as the law required he was willing to forfeit the deposit money which came to nearly Rs. 5,000. The main reason of his refusing to proceed with the contract was that it did not promise to be a profitable one. In the opinion of the Commissioner, they could enforce the tenderer to carry out the contract. The utmost they could do was compel the tenderer to forfeit the deposit money.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee put up a vigorous fight on the issue which he regarded as a matter of principle. His contention was that the Committee had to do everything in their power to enforce the tenderer to carry out the contract. The committee, moreover, could not depend upon what passed orally between the Commissioner and the tenderer. They had before them only the desire of the tenderer expressed, on his behalf, by the Commissioner and not a written statement of any kind. Mr. Tairsee opined that a mere expression of some desire did not count very much in legal contracts. He did not want that the example of Mr. Kermani should be copied by other contractors. He expected the contractors to know their responsibility.

Mr. P. J. Marzban suggested that the Committee should go a step further and put the name of the tenderer in their black list, so that a similar contingency might not arise in future. He wanted the defaulters to be brought to book in any case.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai spoke only to put the legal aspect of the matter before the Committee. The Committee, he said could do no more than enforce forfeiture of the deposit money. Law did not allow the Committee to go a step further and enforce the contract on the tenderer.

On the motion of Mr. Arbuthnot the consideration of the matter was postponed for some time.

PRIMUS STOVE TRAGEDIES

One more gir named Mariam B. Mahomed expired on Thursday as a result of burns sustained by her in the Mutton Street stove tragedy that occurred on the Diwali night. She is the seventh victim who died out of the ten who received burns in that unhappy incident. The seven persons who died are:—

Jahabai Abdul Aziz, Girhu Dargai, Fatmabai Ahmed, Abdul Gani, Hazrabai, Fatmabai M. Mirza, Mariam B Mahomed

Inquest will be held shortly.

SUDDEN DEATH DUE TO STOMACH COMPLAINT

Purshottam A. Velinker a hosiery merchant died suddenly on Wednesday morning while on a visit at his friends. He complained of pain in the stomach, and demanded some water. He drank it and collapsed. When a Doctor was called in, life was extinct. His stomach contents were sent to the Chemical Analyser for examination. Inquest will be held shortly.

DEATH DUE TO FALL FROM 25 FEET

Shakharam Dhondy (25), an employee of the Bombay Electric Supply Co. met with a tragic accident on Wednesday morning and died subsequently. He was working on the tower wagon near Tardeo Terminus when he slipped and fell down from a height of about 25 feet. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

RACING IN KOLHAPUR

AUTUMN MEETING CONCLUDES

PRAYAG WINS MAHARAJ CUP

KOLHAPUR CITY, Nov. 3.

Kolhapur Autumn meeting concluded this afternoon in the presence of a very poor gathering, but in fine pleasant weather. Out of the card of six events only two clear favourities materialized. The chief event of the day, S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj Cup, was won by H. H. Maharaja Kolhapur's Prayag with Clarke up.

The following are details:—

MAHALAXMI PLATE. Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,300, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H. H. Maharaja Kolhapur's SHAHZAMAN, 7-11, Herbert	1
Mr. A. S. Halash's AZEDIN, 9-4, Khalil	2
Mr. Kelso's VARI, 7-10, S. Black	3

Also ran:—White Cross 8-11, Shapoor 8-1, Monsoon 7-12, Josimos 7-8.

Betting:—Two to one against Monsoon, threes Shahzaman, fours each Azedin, Vari, fives White Cross, eighth and tens others.

Won by half length and neck.

Time:—1 min. 56 secs.

Totalizator paid: Rs. 10-12 for win, Rs. 5-4 and Rs. 4-8 for places.

Winner trained by Shripati.

BAWDA PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arabs in Class III

Mr. Eve's MUKDEN, 8-2, C. Hoyt	1
Mr. Stephon Bin Hanna's TYRANT, 8-9, H. McQuade	2
Mr. H. M. Mohomed's WAHAB, 8-4, S. Black	3
Mr. Contractor's FEROZESHAH, 8-13, Burn	4

Also ran:—Denares 9-3, Violence 9-0, Shamsuzzaman 8-9, Sir Jamen 8-9, Gaffi 8-8, Naples 8-5.

Betting:—Four to one against each Benares, Wahab, fives each Ferozeshah, Tybant, Violence and Sir Jahan, sixes Naples, eighth Mukdens and tens others.

Won by half length same neck.

Time:—1 min. 25 secs.

Totalizator paid: Rs. 10-4 for win, Rs. 4-4, Rs 5-8 and Rs. 4-12 for places.

Winner trained by R. Bence.

CITY PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Nawab Mir Mahdi Ali Khan Bahadur's

MARY'S LAMB, 9-8, C. Hoyt	1
Mr. T. Harrison's VERY LITTLE, 9-5, Howell	2
Colonel Zorawar Singh and Mr. T. Harrison's BRITOMART, 8-9, Burn.	3

Also ran—Indian Imp 7-11.

Betting:—Six to four on Very Little, two to one against Marys Lamb, sevens Britomart and tens Indian Imp.

Won by three quarter length and half length.

Time:—1 min. 4 1/5 secs.

Totalizator paid: Rs. 5-8 for win, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-8 for places.

Winner trained by T. Harrison.

S. S. AKKASAHEB MAHARAJ CUP. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Cup value Rs. 300 presented by S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj and Rs. 2,750 from funds.

Winner Cup and Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 350, third Rs. 200. Handicap for country bred.

H. H. Maharaja Kolhapur's PRAYAG, 7-6 (carried 7-9), Clarke	1
Mr. Kamte's MEDINA, 7-9 (carried 7-10), Howell	2
H. H. Maharaja Kolhapur's SHEWANTI, 7-11, Herbert	3

Also ran:—Steel Blue 11-0, Prince Arthur 9-12, Polycles 8-11, Sivaji 7-7.

Betting:—Evens Medina, three to one against each Steel Blue, Prince Arthur, fours Prayag, sixes Polycles and tens Sivaji.

Won by neck and one length.

Time:—2 min. 7 secs.

Totalizator paid: Rs. 14-8 for win, R. 4-12 and 4-4 for places.

Winner trained by Shripati.

PALACE PLATE.

Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Handicap for horses in classes three and four.

Mr. Ghorpade's ADOUR 8st. 10lbs. Herbert	1
Nawab Mir Mahdi Ali Khan Bahadur's SAN FAY 9st. 3lbs. C. Hoyt	2
Mr. Shuttleworth's KILINDINI 8st. 3lbs. H. Mcquade	3

Also Ran: Italian Poet 9st. Quarryman (2) 8st 13lbs. Shahu Prasad 7st. 12lbs.

Betting: Evens Adour, five to four against San Fay, Twos Quarryman, Sixes each Kilindini, Shahuprasad and Fifteen Italian Poet.

Won by neck and Six lengths.

Time: 1min. 45secs.

Totalizator paid: 7|12 for win, 3|4 and 3|8 for places.

Winner trained privately.

GOOD BYE PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1200, second Rs. 350, third Rs. 200.

Handicap for maiden Arabs.

Mr. Hohmood Jaffer's DOL DOL 8st. 8lbs. Howell	1
Mr. Syed Nayif's NAJEEB 9st Barnett	2
Mr. Sadiq's RED LIPS 9st T Hill	3
H H. Maharaja Kolhapur's MISK 8st 6lbs. Herbert	4

Also Ran: Burden 8st 6lbs. Agab 7st. 12lbs., Najmuzaman 7st. 10lbs., Little Wonder 7st. 10lbs., Nofal 7st 8lbs., Reality 7st. 8lbs.

Betting two to one against Dol Dol, threes Misk, fours Red Lips, Fives each Najeeb, Reality, sixes and ten's others.

Won by neck one and half lengths, half lengths.

Time: 1 min. 25secs.

Totelizator paid: R6|4 for win, [illegible] 3|12 and 4 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Mustapha.

ONE MONTHS R. I.

FOR GRIEVOUS HURT AND INSULT

A month's regorous imprisonment was imposed on Bapuji Ardeshir Cama, a Jamadar in the Maneckji Petit Mill, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, insult and criminal intimidation, to his wife Soonabai Bapuji Cama, by the Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court, Bombay, on Thursday.

The complainant's case was that she was married to the accused in 1904. After some time as the accused could not maintain her, both of them resided with the brother of the complainant. As the accused had no work he was always threatening and molesting the complainant and her brother and demanding money from them. As the accused conduct became intolerable a criminal complaint was filed in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate but it was subsequently marked as compounded on the accused apologising and undertaking to behave well in future.

During the last three or four months the complainant alleged, the accused had reverted to his old methods of abusing and using filthy language. On the 1st August 1927 after a course of abuses he caught hold of her and assaulted her mercilessly, as a result of which complainant received several injuries for which she had to be treated by a Doctor.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the whole story of the complainant was a false one. He did not assault his wife but only tried to embrace her as she had not been allowing him to enjoy marital rights for some time past. He further alleged that the letter of apology signed by him was taken from him by force and threats.

The Magistrate, however, on the evidence, disbelieved the accused's story and found him guilty of assaulting his wife and sentenced him as above.

POPPY DAY IN BOMBAY

BOXING TOURNAMENT IN C. J HALL

Arrangements for Poppy Day in Bombay are being made by a joint sub-committee of the Bombay Branches of the Ex-Services Association and the European Association, and it is hoped that it will be possible to have poppies on sale on November 11 practically all over the Bombay Military District. This wide area could not be adequately covered without the assistance of the officers of the G. I. P. and the B.B. and C. I. Railways and the Bombay Port Trust and that assistance has readily been given to the committee. Unfortunately, owing to the small number of troops in Bombay and the imminent departure of the South Staffords, it is not possible this year to repeat the Trooping of the Colour which in 1926 was not only a very splendid and popular ceremony, but to the ex-Services Association very remunerative. It is necessary therefore to endeavour to tap new sources of revenue, and, thanks to the generous support of the public, it is hoped those sources have been found.

Practically all the cinemas and theatres in Bombay have generously agreed to give the proceeds of one entertainment—on or near to November 11—to the Poppy Day Fund. Fuller details of those entertainments will be announced later.

On Wednesday, November 9, a Boxing Tournament, the organisation of which is in the capable hands of Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation, will be held in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Special permission has been accorded by the Home authorities for the professional bantamweight championship, for the Mody Belt, between F. C. Billimoria and Saddler Coulta to be bought at this tournament. Donall Martin, the amateur champion featherweight of Bombay, will meet Corporal McKnight, the Army Champion, and the pick of Bombay and Poona boxers will be seen on the programme.

The churches will as usual hold special services on November 11 to mark the solemnity of the occasion and collections then, or on the following Sunday, will be made in aid of the fund. Many poppy sellers have been recruited from ladies of Bombay and upon their unfailing powers of persuasion will largely depend the financial success of the Day. Various ladies are organising house to house collections and those citizens who are not caught at home will find ample opportunities of buying their poppies in the streets or in their offices.—A.P.

RIGHT OF OWNERSHIP.

AN IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW

SEQUEL TO SERVANT'S LAPSE.

The ownership of a highly valued Tibetan picture frame recently kept on view at the Exhibition of Fine Arts held at the Town Hall by the Society for the encouragement of arts, formed the subject-matter of a police case, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday. A sale was put through by the servant of the owner who, it is alleged, forged his master's signature, misappropriated the amount and absconded. The Police made an application that the sale was not a valid one and therefore the frame should be returned to its original owner and that it should not belong to the purchaser.

The facts of the case as narrated, are that Gulam Mahidin Master sent the frame along with other exhibits to the Fine Arts Exhibition to which prices were affixed. These he entrusted to one K Abdul Majid, his servant, who was authorised to negotiate the sale.

On October 5, 1925, Mr. R. P. Gandhy, Secretary of the Taj Mahal Hotel, purchased the Tibetan frame from Abdul Majid for Rs. 400 and passed a cheque for that amount on the Bank of India, drawn on the name of Gulam Mahidin Master. Abdul Majid, it is alleged, forged his master's signature and obtained payment of the cheque. At the same time, he passed a receipt to Mr. Gandhy for the amount.

Subsequently, Abdul Majid disappeared without having accounted for the money to his master.

The latter thereupon lodged a complaint with the police. In the course of their investigations the police took possession of the property from Mr. Gandhy but the accused could not be traced.

On Thursday, Sub-Inspector Savant made an application for the return of the frame to Gulam Mohidin, the owner, as he contended the sale was not valid.

Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor said that the title was passed to Mr. Gandhy as Abdul Majid had committed a criminal breach of trust in respect of the property.

He argued that though the frame was put in charge of Abdul Majid, he was instructed that he was not to sell or remove it from the exhibition without the consent of the complainant.

Mr. Saher on behalf of Mr. Gandhy argued that Abdul Majid was in fact authorised by the complainant to sell the goods and Mr. Gandhy purchased the frame in good faith. The servant had committed criminal breach of trust in respect of the cheque given by Mr. Gandhy and not in respect of the frame.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment, observed that the facts of the case fell under Exception (1) of Section 108 of the Contract Act.

All that the Exception required was that a person should be in possession of goods with the consent of the owner before he could effect a sale. If that condition was fulfilled, the person could make a valid sale of the articles notwitstanding any instructions of the ower to the contrary. So that even if Abdul Majid was specifically asked not to sell the goods, he could have entered into a sale which would be binding on the owner.

The only proviso to that Section was that the buyer must act in good faith, and in circumstances which did not raise reasonable presumption that the person in possession of the goods had no rights to sell them. In the present case, the judgment continued, it was not disputed that Mr. Gadhy had acted in good faith.

In the opinion of the Court, the circumstances of the case were such that Abdul Majid could give a better title to the purchaser than he himself had.

Mr. Gandhy had, therefore, a good title to the article purchased by him. The Magistrate, therefore, ordered the article to be returned to Mr. Gandhy.

PIR MOTAMIVA SAHIB

Pir Motamiya Saheb of the Gadi of Mangrol, who had been in Bombay for a month, left here on Monday 1st for Surat, when a large number of people had assembled at Grant Road Station to give him a hearty send off. During his stay in Bombay the Pir Saheb was visited by hundreds of people. The Pir Saheb is going on the 5th inst. to attend the Uras at Ekalbara in the District of Baroda, after finishing which he will proceed again to the flood stricken places in Gujarat.

MR. NAROTTAM MORARJI RECOMMENDED

The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have recommended to the Government of India the name of Mr. Narottam Morarji as Employers' Delegate for the 11th Session of the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva in 1928.

Lubricating Problem

Solved by giving expert advice and detailed particulars in High-grade **Lubricating Grease, Cylinder Oil,** Spindle Oil, Ginning Oil, Engine Oil, etc. Viscocity Test, Specific Gravity Test, Flash Point Test as well as Carbonising Test given with every supplies. Apply to:—

Rustomji N. Bapasola,

62, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

SWEEPING MONOPOLY OF SUCCESS IN COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS

in the

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1927

is once again the privilege of this pioneer There were among our students in all 6 passes including 12 Distinctions in NINE different subjects. Others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law as usual with a stray pass of a single student in some others. Tuition personal or through post Apply immediately. 82-84, Esplanade Road

NAGINDAS & MANEKLA

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building,

RAVELIN STREET,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Telephone - - - No. 2256

USE

MAWS FLOORING TILES

Always available from

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WOOD WORKS

OF ALL KINDS

For anything and every thing in Jungle wood and Teak-wood.

Our special advice is to inquire us first

S. M. UMAR,

TIMBER MERCHANT, CONTRACTOR, AND ORDER SUPPLIERS.

Pinjrapole Lane,

Fateh Saw Mills, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 4, 1927.

INDIANISATION IN THE RAILWAYS. II.

When the Assembly approved of the separation of the Railway finance from the general finances of the country in 1924, it did so subject to two conditions: first, that the Railway services should be rapidly Indianised and, second, that in the purchase of stores for the railways, the policy should be to patronise Indian material. The Government assented to this resolution. They had also accepted the recommendation of the Lee Commission that seventy-five per cent. of the new appointment should, as far as possible, go to Indians. We showed on Tuesday last that in the matter of Indianisation of the Railway services, the Government have not only not carried out their pledged word but that they have deliberately pursued a contrary policy which has the effect of excluding qualified Indians from responsible posts in the railways. More than one occasion has since offered itself when an Indian could have been appointed to the Railway Board but the vacancy was filled by a non-Indian. Further, while the Government pretend to have accepted the recommendation of the Lee Commission that three out of four appointments should be given to Indians, they have by the device of calling some posts temporary—an interpretation for which there is no warrant in the Commission's report—systematically avoided their obligations in this matter. The exclusion of Indian youth continues as heretofore. A few figures will show at a glance the truth of these observations. In the year 1925-26 as many as 107 appointments were made; of these 60 fell to the lot of Europeans and only 47 to the sons of the soil and even of these, three were given to statutory Indians. Thus over 56 per cent. of the appointment went to non-Indians. If we analyse the figures of individual Railways for 1925-26 the injustice to the people of the country will stand out in clearer and bolder relief. In the Bengal and North Western Railway over 83 per cent. of the appointments were given to Europeans. In the Bengal Nagpur Railway over 84 per cent. were given to Europeans; in Burma Railway nearly 80 per cent. were given to Europeans, and in South Indian Railway over 62 per cent. fell to the lot of the Europeans. This shows that on almost all leading State railways 75 per cent. of the new appointments went not to the Indians as recommended by the Lee Commission but they were on the contrary given to Europeans.

We referred on Tuesday to the two excuses on which this exclusion was being justified. We shall examine them a little more closely to-day. It has been contended that temporary appointments do not come within the purview of the Government's promise and, secondly, that very frequently there are no qualified Indians available. It is needless to say that both these excuses are wholly groundless not to say dishonest. Because the construction of a new line or the execution of a scheme of capital works on existing lines are temporary undertakings it does not follow that the appointments for carrying out these schemes are necessarily temporary. They may be temporary as far as these particular schemes are concerned. As soon as one scheme is completed another is taken in hand; the schemes may be temporary affairs but the appointments are not. When a scheme is completed the men engaged thereon may be drafted on to another. Railway development is still in infancy in India and it is idle to contend that the numerous appointments of engineers or others which become necessary for the execution of the various projects are temporary. That Government should have been driven to the adoption of such hollow and disingenuous devices of calling these posts temporary for the sake of making the higher Railway services the virtual monopoly of the Britisher, shows that they have never had any real intention of filling up these posts with competent Indians. There is every reason to believe that even such posts as are given to Indians are comparatively inferior in rank and in emoluments.

The second excuse given that competent Indians are not available is groundless and frivolous. The number of Indians who have in recent years qualified themselves in the various branches of engineering both at home and abroad is by no means small and a large number of them have repeatedly applied to the Railway Board and Railway Agents offering their services. There have been enough vacancies to absorb them all. Their claims as sons of the soil cannot be denied, their qualifications cannot be challenged and yet almost invariably they have been given the cold shoulder in favour of the foreign element. To keep up the pretence that as soon as qualified Indians are available they will be taken up in Railway service, the authorities are now starting various institutions where Indians will be trained until they are qualified. This strategy has a double advantage: it gives the existing exclusion of Indians some plausibility; it keeps up the monopoly of the Britisher in the Railway services for some years to come and it holds out some hope for the future. But at the bottom it is all a game. The scores of young Indians who have spent the best years of their lives and huge sums of money in getting qualified for a career in their own country find, when they apply for jobs, that the doors are shut against them and these young lives are wrecked by the system now in force. The hopes of their young hearts are blasted and foreigners are found enthroned in places to which they can lay legitimate claim. We know of a young man highly trained at the Bangalore Institute of Science, after having in vain attempted to enter the Railway service, being obliged to accept the headmastership of a girls' school in order to keep the wolf from the door. That such cases should occur while streams of foreigners are arriving in India year after year securing fat jobs, is another proof of the hypocrisy of the junta which controls this immense patronage. We, therefore, once more ask the members of the Assembly that when in the next January session the separation of the Railway finance comes up for review, they should act with vigour and determination and put an end to the monstrous injustice done to the youth of the country.

GANDHIJI'S UNTOUCHABILITY CAMPAIGN.

Mahatma Gandhi's tour in the Madras Presidency was meant primarily for the spread of Khaddar but there he saw again and again untouchability and unapproachability in their most hideous forms. He saw, too, a number of men anxious for reform but unable to orgnise themselves and take a bold step forward. He has, therefore, decided to lay aside for a time Khaddar work and concentrate his attention on the removal of untouchability. Even during the last few years, he has not neglected this part of his constructive programme wherever his Khaddar work has led him. he has never failed to preach the removal of untouchability. He now feels the necessity of co-ordinating the various efforts made in this direction in various places and of leading an organised and uncompromising attack on untouchability. He has already made a small beginning. In his reply to the address of the Adi-Dravidas at Calicut Mahatmaji did not make his customary appeal for the Khaddar Fund but started a fund for the uplift of the untouchables of Kerala and he rightly wishes that this fund should be subscribed to largely by South Indians. In his appeal to the Kerala public he said: "What is necessary is that every Hindu should definitely heal his wrong (of untouchability) and at least make reparation by setting apart a certain sum from month to month or year to year for this work." We think that the large and enterprising South Indian Colony in Bombay can do a great deal to swell this fund. Mr. R. Krishna Ayyar, whose letter on this subject, we published yesterday, has already taken the initiative in the matter. It is desirable that the South Indians in Bombay should assemble in a general meeting and appoint a responsible committee to collect funds. Mr. Ayyar suggests presenting Mahatmaji with a decent purse on his return to Sabarmati. That is a good idea for a beginning and it does not preclude Mahatmaji's suggestion of monthly contributions.

RIGHTS OF INDIAN SHIPPING.

England began by being Protectionist; but when Protection had given her a lead she turned Free Trader and imposed an excise duty on Indian textiles in the name of Free Trade. Now she is moving fast towards protection, but continues to preach Free Trade to other countries like India demanding Protection. What is true of trade in general is specially true of the shipping trade. From the days of Cromwell, if not earlier, she had her Navigation Laws against foreign ships. As Mr. Sarabhai Haji shows in his historical review of the subject, which we published yesterday, these laws gave England a predominant position not merely in the coastal and overseas trade of the United Kingdom but even in the coastal and foreign trade of other countries. But now, when India makes a modest demand for reserving her coastal shipping trade for Indian-owned vessel, the East Indian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce is up against the demand. It says, for want of any better arguments, that such a demand is a sign of the increasing racial animosity of Indian politicians. If there is racial prejudice anywhere, it is not on the side of Indians. Mr. Haji shows how Indians rest their claim on sound arguments and historical precedents rather than on racial prejudice. In the first place the reservation by a country of its coastal trade to itself is a minimum measure of self-protection for protecting its carrying trade and as a step in the direction of its naval defence. Few countries in the world have done without this measure of protection. The United States, Russia, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Japan, Chile, Greece and Turkey have all reserved their coastal trade to their own ships. Is it possible that all these countries are animated by racial animosity? Secondly, such reservation has been recognised by International Law and by recent International conferences to be purely a domestic question suggesting no hostility to foreign countries. Even under the British Merchant Shipping Act any component part of the Empire may legislate on independent lines. Finally, India's claim is supported by the majority of the Indian Mercantile Committee including two Europeans, one of them being the President, and by several European witnesses before the Committee. These at least cannot be accused of racial animosity. Needless to add, the claim is supported by all the Indian members of the Committee and all the Indian witnesses. If there is anything surprising in the demand it is only that it should be so long in being made. Greed and racial arrogance stand in the way of the demand being conceded. These impediments cannot be allowed to block India's progress indefinitely. Only, Indians have to realise that something more is necessary than wordy protests, learned discourses and resolutions in the legislature.

INDIANS AND AVIATION

Indian businessmen and Indians willing to be trained as pilots and mechanics should view with considerable interest and appreciation the declaration by Mr. W. C. Lewis of the Aerial Advertising Travel and Surrey Agency Limited that this concern would be glad to have Indian directors and Indians investing money in it and also that it would give Indians training in aviation. We are glad to learn from a communication from him which we published yesterday that it is very far from the thoughts of the promoters of his company "to endeavour to keep it a British concern or to view with hostility the Indianisation of aviation." We hope Indian businessmen will avail themselves of the opportunity offered of testing the commercial possibilities of civil aviation. Indians desirous of receiving training as fully qualified pilots and mechanics will also do well not to lose this and similar chances of receiving it in India.

EUROPEANISING RAILWAY SERVICES.

NO REFORM; NO INDIANISATION.

(BY A RAILWAYWALLA.)

I.

It is unfortunate that the report of Sir Arthur Dickinson published last week has not attracted that amount of attention which its reactionary recommendations should have. But it is hoped that every member of the Legislature who is interested in seeing the railways work on national, and hence on economical, lines, will lose no time in getting himself acquainted with the proposals embodied in this report. Sir Arthur Dickinson occupies an eminent position in the commercial world, and he spent, I learn, about 10,000 guineas for his enquiry into the system of accounting and audit of the State-owned and State-managed railways. A close perusal of his report shows that it errs on the side of uncommercialism and consists of many inconsistencies which are, indeed, surprising. In this and the succeeding article I shall examine the report in its broad aspects to show how it is a clever attempt to Europeanise the railway administration in the name of efficiency and technical skill, secondly, how, if its recommendations are accepted, the Railways will undoubtedly become a super-State, away from the scrutiny of the auditors and the control of the legislature, and, lastly, how the profits made out of the suffering third class passengers are proposed to be distributed to the British manufacturing firms and kill Indian industries, in short, to scotch all attempts at any real reform of the railway administration.

INDIANS ELBOWED OUT.

I shall take up non-Indianisation or, rather, Europeanization first. It is necessary, at the outset, to remember the outstanding facts. There is the clear recommendation of even the Lee Commission that there should be at least 75 per cent of Indians in the superior services of the railways. But every one knows that not only is this figure not being adhered to on the ground that the railways are in a transitional stage but the few appointments being made are not from among the "Indians" but, in the main, from among those happily described for as "statutory Indians". No one would seriously object to appointments from the Anglo-Indian community but, surely, there must be a reasonable proportion fixed for them according to their numerical strength. It is also well-known that even the few Indians who were appointed to the office of the Railway Board are being slowly elbowed out and replaced by Anglo-Indians. The latest instance has been the appointment of Mr. de Lange as the Deputy Director of Finance in the place of an Indian who has been suddenly forced to go on special duty on the E. I. Railway at Calcutta.

A BROKEN PLEDGE.

As regards the composition of the Railway Board itself, we obtained, after several struggles in the Assembly, the clear pledge from Government that the scales would be definitely weighted down in favour of Indians. But, even to this date, no Indian has been appointed to the Railway Board, although several opportunities arose for Government to redeem the pledge. But the unkindest cut has been the extension of tenure of office to Sir

(Continued on page 11.)

OUR SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

THE FLAG CONTROVERSY.

SEPARATE FLAG: SIGN OF NATIONHOOD

(BY P. S. JOSHI.)

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 8.

"We stand equal in all respects with England. The Governor-General is the representative of the King and not of the British Government, and will in future be appointed on the advice of the Union Cabinet and if we think it is in our interests to separate from the British Commonwealth of Nations we can do so. If war breaks out between England and another country we are no longer bound to take up arms as well for England. Our neutrality rests entirely with ourselves."

Thus says Dr. Malan, the Minister of the Interior of South African Cabinet and the leading force behind the "South Africa's Flag" movement. Dr. Malan, to whom belongs the credit of the Capetown Indian Settlement more than anybody else is virtually the dominant factor in South African politics. But for Dr. Malan the National Flag movement for the Union of South Africa would have died down long ago. General Hertzog, the Premier, was on the point of dropping the Flag and Nationality Bill and had actually conveyed this desire on returning to South Africa after the coveted victory at the last Imperial Conference. But he had to yield to the constancy of spirit and the courage of conviction of Dr. Malan. He changed his mind and to-day his zeal for South Africa's independent Flag is as vigorous as before.

"SOUTH AFRICA FIRST."

More than anything else, these ardent nationalists of South Africa have an yearning desire to be free from all fetters, however trifling they may be. They will avail themselves of the British connection only so far as their interests as a nation are concerned. As soon as these are served they will declare their obvious resolve to have nothing to do with the Empire of Empire politics. "South Africa First" is the theme underlying all their legislations and movements.

It should be noted, by the way, that while they have no love for Great Britain in their inner hearts, they have not the least regard to the welfare of the vast Native population among their midst. They are for the White South Africa and the White Civilisation. But, at the same time, it should be said to their credit that they are bold enough to tackle any difficult problem confronting them. They are far better than their political opponents, the South African Party, of which General Smuts is the leader. They are sincere and outspoken, and their leaders are much more so.

The Flag Controversy which has engaged by now the attention of the whole world is centred round one single point. Should South Africa have her own National Flag or the Union Jack as her flag? First of all, when the Nationalists desired to have the clean flag,' the Smuts Party assisted by the Empire Group and Sons of England Society urged for the inclusion of the Union Jack. With the inherent sincerity, the Nationalists, at last attemped to satisfy the English section by including the Union Jack, even at the risk of courting displeasure of their rank and file, in the shield composing the middle portion of the South Africa's new design of the flag. Again, the South African Party changed the mind, with the apparent motive to embarrass the Government and eventually to get into power, demanded the dominant place for the Union Jack, else to drop the Flag Bill altogether. The Nationalist Government refused to do so and decided to pass it at the joint sitting of the both Houses of South African Legislature—the House of Assembly and the Senate, the latter which contains the majority of South African Party members having rejected it previously under the South African Act.

SIGN OF NATIONHOOD.

The chief contention for the flag which these Nationalists put forth is that the determination of the Flag will be a binding force for all the communities in the country to aspire after the welfare of South Africa only and for the realisation of their independent status by the last Imperial Conference on which they rightly put much emphasis. Dr. Malan declares:

"General Hertzog, to the surprise of his political opponents, had obtained from the Imperial Conference the definition he had set out to get about the status of the dominions. South Africa was now free and independent. South Africa was at perfect liberty to make all once with any nation she chose."

General Hertzog put the question concially at Bloemfontein and expressed the Nationalist viewpoint as follows:

"I want to say that the struggle is not in connection with possession or otherwise of the national flag. We are all agreed to that....It is concerned with the question of what the meaning of such a National Flag for South Africa will be—whether the

Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Intriguing.

Is there a new orientation in Japanese policy towards China or is that country only playing the game, as the England of the East, of divide-and-rule in that hapless land? Another Nationalist Government is being formed in Canton under the initiative of an ex-Chairman of the Kuomintang. Wang Ching Wai, who hopes to add political stability as well as military strength to the new Government, desires to do so by securing the sympathy of Sun-Yat-sen's family and following and by having Chang Kai-shek, the noted military strategist, on his side. He hopes to secure Japanese advisers too, and it is intriguing to learn that he is to essay the diplomatic task of telling Japan that if she does not help, the Soviet will. Japan is friendly with the Manchurian ward-lord and he will not relish this new device on the part of Japan to lend a helping hand to the South. Perhaps Japan wishes to find out whether it is possible, at the present stage of the Chinese domestic strife, to ascertain which is politically and economically more profitable, whether to retain its old northern ally or to seek a new one who promises larger concessions.

Routing the Allies.

We remarked yesterday that the conservative-Liberal alliance in England to keep Labour out of the County Councils would not succeed. The results of municipal elections in three hundred cities and boroughs in England and Wales amply bear out this view. Labour has made a wide sweep at the polls and its hundred and five gains are a glowing indication of the disgust with which the working-class voter regards the policy of the Government in office, and the namby-pamby milk-sop attitude of the Liberals who are anxious to get into office. If the British municipal election results are a measure of the mind of the country in the political direction, the only party which has a reasonable chance of coming to power is the Labour Party and not the Liberals however energetic they may become with their abundance of funds and of man-power to fight the coming general election. The question is now when Mr. Baldwin will think it fit to go to the polls. He may follow very probably the precedent of the Balfour administration and continue to stick to office like a leech until the end of the statutory life of the present Parliament.

Humbug.

In one of the most moving documents in modern literature, his work entitled "Human, All-too-human", the German philosopher Nietzsche wrote that the representatives of the people "have not the time for reflection on the nature of humanity, or else they would know that they are working in vain when they work for a "gradual diminution" of military burdens". The British Tories regard, we presume, this warning against the ineffectualness of gradual disarmament, given long long before the Powers opened their talking shop at Geneva, as suspect and worthless because of its Teutonic origin. But pacifist agitation all over the world concentrates now upon this very point of the humbug of gradual reduction of armaments. The Attorney-General in the Baldwin cabinet, when he descants upon how no one can, of course, pretend that disarmament cannot be carried on further in Europe than it is to-day, but that Britain has already reached the limit of safety in that direction, makes the usual attempt to propagate the humbug further. The question is not whether Britain spent in 1921-22, 168 millions sterling on armaments, and this year she proposes to spend 70 millions less. The question is how far Britain is prepared in concert with the other Big Powers to evolve a scheme under which armaments exist only for police purposes and not as handmaids of aggression.

The Reason Why.

Sir Douglas Hogg entered into an elaborate explanation in his speech on disarmament on Tuesday regarding the motives which prompted Viscount Cecil to resign from the Baldwin Government. He paid his erstwhile colleague the hackneyed compliment of being blessed with the possession of high principles and integrity of purpose but he had nothing to say about the radical difference of opinion about a definite policy of disarmament between Viscount Cecil and his fire-eating colleagues from whom he had to part. But for the absence of a large body of opinion in England supporting Viscount Cecil, India will be spared further inroads upon her revenues for strengthing Imperial war resources at her expense. A genuine peace policy in England may prove of inestimable advantage to India, as her representatives will then have a better chance of pleading successfully for reduction of army expenditure in this country. But this is not possible unless British Labour is in overwhelming power and in office and its big bosses prove true to the principle of the Protocol they wish Geneva to adopt.

"PROLOGUE TO A TRAGEDY".

GOVERNOR VETOES SPEAKER

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN U. P. COUNCIL

SWARAJISTS WALK OUT IN PROTEST

LUCKNOW, Nov. 3.

To-day at 4 p.m. all members of the Swarajist group in the United Provinces Council walked 'en bloc' as a protest against the disallowance by His Excellency the Governor of an adjournment motion of which notice had been given by the Swarajist leader.

At question time, Pandit Govind Ballav Pant asked what action the Government took against the Sub-Inspector of Shikohabad, whose charge of defamation against Pandit Ganesh Shankar Vidhyarthi, Swarajist M.L.C., was dismissed by the Allahabad High Court. Pandit Pant further wanted to know if the Sub-Inspector was either suspended or prosecuted, in view of the remarks made by the Judges of the High Court in the course of their judgment.

The Nawab of Chattari, the Home Member, in reply, stated that inquiries were made, and the District Magistrate came to the conclusion that the proceedings against the Sub-Inspector were not likely to be successful. The Government on legal advice, accepted this conclusion.

GOVERNOR'S NO.

There was a volley of supplementary questions, and eventually, the Swarajist leader gave notice of a motion of adjournment to discuss the action of the Government in taking no proceedings against the Sub-Inspector, notwithstanding the suggestion to that effect from the Judges of the High Court. Rai Bahadur Lala Sitaram, the President, ruled the motion in order, and said that subject to the sanction of H. E. the Governor, the motion would be taken up for discussion at four in the afternoon. In reply to an enquiry by Mr. Pant at four, the President informed him that the Governor had disallowed his motion for adjournment. This announcement was promptly followed by the emptying of the Swarajist benches. The Council adjourned shortly afterwards.

AD HOC COMMITTEES NOT WANTED.

Early in the day, there was an excited and prolonged debate on a resolution moved by Mr. A. P. Dube, Deputy Leader of the Swaraj Party, urging the discontinuance of the system of appointing ad hoc Committees for the selection of candidates for posts in the transferred departments, and recommending the appointment instead of a permanent committee consisting of five members elected annually by the Council, with two members co-opted in each case on the recommendation of the Government.

The resolution was supported by several Swarajist members, but was opposed by supporters of the Ministry. Speaking on behalf of himself and is colleagues, Rai Rajeswar Bali, Minister for Education, said that under the Constitution, the Ministers had themselves the right of making such appointments, but they appointed ad hoc Committees in order to benefit by expert advice in regard to the suitability or otherwise of certain candidates. The mover of the resolution wanted to deprive the Ministers of the power of making appointments in their own Departments. To this proposal, the Ministers, so long as they enjoyed the confidence of the House could not consent.

Mr. Dube's resolution was negatived without a division.—A. P.

CLAIMS OF FRANCE IN TANGIER

M. PETIT PARISIEN'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Paris.—Referring to the statement of Tittoni in regard to the claims of France in Tangier M. Petit Parisien says that it is stated in Quai D'Orsay, that the agreement between Briand and Tittoni arrived at last year referred only to question of capitulations in French Zone, and did not involve modification of the principle of Italy's renunciation of any claims in Morocco, as agreed to under Treaty of 1912, signed by M. Poincare and M. Tittoni.—Reuter.

ROYAL ACADEMY

FIRST WOMAN ACTIVE ASSOCIATE' ELECTED

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Rugby.—For the first time since the days of its origin in the Eighteenth Century, the Royal Academy has selected a woman to be active "Associate". She is Mrs. Laura Knight who won success as an artist after years of struggle. One other woman Mrs. Annie Swynnerton has previously been elected Associate but at the time she was beyond returning and did not serve.—B. O. W.

DR. BESANT'S CALL FOR PROMPT ACTION

ROYAL COMMISSION AND PROSPECTS OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

PROBABLE MEMBERS IN PERSONNEL

RALLYING THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS?

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

Characterising the Delhi Conference as "a prologue" to a tragedy, in a signed article in the current issue of "New India," Dr. Besant says if suggestions put forward in the Press were for a purely Parliamentary Commission are found to be true, leaders of all parties, who care for India's future, must meet and form a plan for prompt action. Mysterious Conferences to which the Viceroy has invited a few Indians point to an effort to win the approval beforehand for the scheme. If the scheme were likely to be satisfactory to those who work for Indian freedom, Dr. Besant, continues, preparatory diplomacy would not be necessary, but if it be likely to meet with strong opposition then an attempt to placate it beforehand is wise—but should fail. India's only hope, she says, lies in her unity and ends the article with a characteristically optimistic note.

Dr. Annie Besant is planning an extensive tour through Southern India during the coming weeks to promote the cause of national unity.—Free Press.

WHO ARE TO BE ON THE COMMISSION

A PRESS CORRESPONDENT'S IMPRESSIONS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

The Special Correspondent of the "Statesman" in Delhi wires:—

Though complete secrecy shrouds the conversations now being held in Delhi regarding the statutory commission, certain definite impressions gained from a multitude of sources have formed themselves in my mind. One is that a parliamentary commission has been decided on, that Sir John Simon will be the president, that there will be two Conservative members of the House of Commons one of whom will probably be the Hon. E. C. Cadogan, two Labour members one of whom will be Mr. Stephen Walsh and two members of the House of Lords one of whom will probably be the Earl of Beauchamp and the other a Conservative.

A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

My next impression is that there is a definite desire that the Commission should call Indians into conference as was done in the case of the Islington Commission and on lines closely resembling those outlined in the latter part of the "Statesman" leader on Tuesday where it commented on the proposals put forward in a book "India To-morrow" by Khub Dhekta Age lately published. It is not a little curious that the "Times" appears to have published an editorial the same morning in London indicating that the Commission should regard itself not a judge but as a rapporteur.

NEBULOUS PROPOSALS.

My final impression is that the Viceroy is receiving no encouragement from Indian politicans and I suspect that just as the "Statesman" considered that Khub Dhekta Age's ideas suffered from vagueness so the Cabinet's proposals for calling Indians into consultation may at present seem too nebulous. Before they are known it would obviously be unfair to judge them, but unless more body and substance can be given to them than to any hitherto outlined scheme of assessors, the parliamentary commission will reach these shores under a heavy handicap It is quite possible however, that the intention may be to keep the good wine till the end and, for example, submit the Commission's considered proposals to something in the nature of a round table conference.

The Viceroy who had already seen Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Cocke and Sir Alexander Murray to-day saw Mr. Patel and then Mr. Gandhi and Dr. Ansari together and finally Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar.

I understand that Mr. Patel was present throughout to-day's interviews. The intention appears to be to conclude the series on November 5th which will give His Excellency two days in which to epitomize the impressions gained before his departure on November 8th.—A. P.

SIR JOHN SIMON.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, distinguished Liberal politician and acute English lawyer, whose name is being freely mentioned as chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission of Reforms is one of the best known politicians of England and one whose name is not quite unfamiliar to the Indian public. As one who figured in the famous Tilak-Chirol case, a large Indian public became interested in Sir John. Born in 1873, he was the son of a congregational Minister and was educated at Oxford where he was a scholar and was elected an hon. fellow. He became President of the Union in 1896 and was subsequently elected fellow of All Souls. He was called to the bar in 1899. His manifest abilities and persuasiveness of advocacy soon brought him into prominence. He was one of the counsel for the British Government in the arbitration in the Alaska boundary in 1903. He attained a considerable practice and then transferred a part of his attention to politics. He was elected as an advanced Liberal for Walthamstow at the general election of 1906. F. E. Smith (now Lord Birkenhead) and Sir John Simon crossed swords on many an occasion on the floor of the House of Commons. Both of them were fellow students and lawyer friends and their friendship has continued right up to this day and the Chairmanship of the Commission can be regarded as the fruit of that friendship.

Sir John Simon was appointed by Mr. Asquith, Solicitor General in 1910 and Attorney-General in 1913. When the first War Coalition Government was formed in 1915 he was offered the Lord Chancellorship but he declined the greatest prize of his profession as he preferred the political career in the Commons. He accepted the Home-Secretaryship. Early in the following year, however, owing to his inability to accept compulsory military service he resigned his office and led a fruitless opposition. On the break between Asquith and Lloyd George, Sir John adhered to the former. He lost his seat in the election of 1918. But he has been representing the Spen Valley Division seat in Parliament since 1922. A lawyer of great intellectual acumen, a politician of marked abilities Sir John wields great power and influence in the political life of England. Sir J. Simon visited India only in 1925 and as one who appeared in many Indian cases his connections with India are quite intimate.

The opinion Sir John Simon expressed on the general Labour strike as being illegal exerted great influence in securing the calling off the strike.

"WILL AGGRAVATE POLITICAL TENSION"

"STATESMAN" OPPOSES PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION.

The "Statesman" writes:—

According to a message from our special correspondent at Delhi, it has been "practically settled" that the Statutory Commission is to consist of seven members of the British Parliament. By whom it has been "practically settled" is not quite clear, nor whether it is intended that the personnel shall comprise no more than the seven members of Parliament. If such indeed be the decision, we receive the news with regret and in the firm conviction that a commission so constituted will not allay but aggravate the political tension in this country.

DEWAN BAHADUR RANGACHARIAR INTERVIEWED VICEROY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, member of the first two Assemblies and now

(continued on page 9)

EMPIRE ECONOMIC UNITY

SIR A. MOND ON ORGANISED TRADE

BRITAIN'S COMMANDING POSITION

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Rugby.—Sir Alfred Mond speaking upon the subject of Empire Economic Unity at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Empire Industries Association, said that on a proper and true solution of the organisation of the British Empire as an economic unit depended not merely the economic prosperity of millions of people on these shores but depended still more the whole future existence of that great structure of self-governing dominions, commonwealth and far-flung territories under the administration of the Crown which formed at once the admiration, envy and despair of other nations.

A COMMANDING POSITION.

In the command of some of the world's leading commodities we had a position which ought to enable us to compel the most favourable trading terms from other countries if our resources were utilised unitedly and in the right way. He quoted figures showing the remarkable development of the interchange of goods between this country and the overseas Dominions and declared that the inter-Imperial trade was becoming a dominting factor in the trade position of the world and of this country.

Sir Alfred advocated the expediture of much large sums on the settlement in the Dominions. Such a policy, he declared, would create purchasers in the Dominions for Home goods and relief for the labour market at Home. The time had come for the achievement of this ideal.—B. O. W.

EMPLOYMENT OF COMPULSORY LABOUR

MR. GRIMSHAW'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Geneva.—The spokesman of the International Labour Office Mr. Grimshaw made a statement before the Mandates Commission outlining the views of the Native Labour Commission, namely, that compulsory labour should only be employed on essential public works and should be paid local rates and that it should not exceed 48 hours a week and 60 days in the year save in exceptional cases.

Mr. Grimshaw stated that the Labour Office would submit its completed report to the 1929 Conference.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

THIS YEAR'S SPECIAL CHARACTER

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Rugby.—The unemployment figures of the recent weeks have had the usual and hopeful character. Seasonal increase of unemployment is customary in the early autumn. Such increase began this year but was almost immediately arrested. Minor fluctuations occurred in October but the latest return bearing date October 24th is one million seventy-four thousand which is below the level of August and September figures which were respectively one million seventy-six thousand and one million seventy-five thousand.

Comparisons with last year are valueless because of the disturbance to the industry for which the stoppage of coal mines was responsible. Years ago the level of unemployment was much higher and seasonal increase for 1924 was most marked in August and September. Three months' steadiness of this year's figures gives them their special character.—B. O. W.

MR. AMERY AT CANBERRA

VISITS WATER CONSTRUCTION WORKS

Rugby.—During his journey to Canberra, the capital of the Australian Commonwealth Mr. Amery, the Dominions Secretary, visited the Hume reservoir construction works which are the key to the entire Murray Water storages. Afterwards he motored over the route taken by the explorers Hume and Hovell a century ago.

DISASTROUS CYCLONE IN SOUTH INDIA

ROOFS BLOWN OFF: TREES UPROOTED

COMMUNICATIONS CUT OFF.

MAIL TRAINS MAROONED

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

As a result of the recent storm twenty-one loaded wagons in Padugupadu station are reported to have been thrown off the rails and at Tanguturu station eleven wagons have capsized blocking the traffic. The Calcutta Mail that left on November 1st is held up at Gudur. Traffic beyond Nellore has been temporarily cancelled.—A. P.

MAIL TRAINS DELAYED

ANXIOUS CROWDS AT RY. STATION

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

Great uneasiness has been caused in the public mind as a result of the non-arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta mail trains till the time of wiring (3-30 p.m.) although normally they ought to have arrived at half past seven and eight in the morning respectively. Interruptions of telegraph and telephonic communication probably due to strong winds yesterday is responsible for the absence of any news about the two mails whose whereabouts are at present unknown. A large number of friends and relatives of those expected by the two trains went away disappointed and anxious. With a view to ascertain what had happened to the Calcutta mail, a special train with engineering staff has just left northeastwards.

TREE DELAYS BOMBAY MAIL.

Intimation has been received at the time of wiring that the delay of the Bombay mail is due to the falling of abig tree in front of the engine on the rails between Renegunta and Mamumduru about 87 miles from Madras. The Bombay mail should have normally passed the spot in question at about quarter to four in the morning. Another report says that the tree has been removed and that the Bombay mail is on her way to Madras and will probably arrive here towards evening if the lines are all right.—A. P.

ROOFS BLOWN OFF

COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED

The District Traffic Superintendent, Gooty, M. S. M. Railway, wires from Yerraguntla under date Nov. 3 to the Associated Press as follows:—

A severe storm swept the north-west line from Nandalur to Yerraguntla between 5 p.m. on the 1st November and 5 a.m. on the 2nd as a result of which considerable railway property suffered damage. The roof of the station building at Nandalur was blown off and the signals at Astapampalli were damaged. The covering of the verandah at Vontimitta was blown away and minor damage occured at Sidhout, Cuddapah and Krishnapuram stations. Several railway and Government telegraph posts between Yerraguntla and Nandalur have been blown down. All telegraph and telephone communication between these two places is interrupted. The line is clear for trains and through running is not interfered with.—A. P.

GOLLAPROLU BRIDGE WASHED AWAY

GOLLAPROLU, Nov. 3.

The D. T. S., Bezwada, at Gollaprolu wires under date:—Owing to very heavy rain, the South allotment of the bridge at miles 402/7 and 8, North East line between Gollaprolu and Durgada was partly washed away on 2nd November. Transhipment will be made from six hours on the 3rd will continue till the water subsides.—A. P.

BOMBAY MAIL REACHES MADRAS

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

The Calcutta Mail due here yesterday morning has not yet turned up owing to cyclonic havoc on the route.

A duplicate mail was run from Nellore and arrived this morning at 9-45. As telegraphic communications have been cut off nothing has been known about the Mail after reaching Ongole, 182 miles north of Madras. The Bombay mail arrrived half an hour later than usual.—Free Press.

EXTENT OF "CHERSKI RANGE"

MOUNTAINS FOUND BY SIBERIA EXPEDITION

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The expedition to Northeast Siberia last year which resulted in the discovery of probably the last great mountain range on the globe is described by the explorer Sergei Obruchev in 'Geographical Journal."

The mountains are 625 miles long and 180 miles broad, thus covering a larger area than the Caucasus while they have altitudes of 10,700 feet being the greatest in North Siberia, excepting the Kamchatka volcanoes.

The Russian Geographical Society has called the new mountains which lie on the great promontory to the East of the river Lena, Cherski Range in memory of the well-known geologist.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.

GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

PRODUCES MOST PERFECT CONCRETE.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT."

—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS for BOMBAY:

Shapoorji Pallonji & Co.,

70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, - - - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

UNITY OF INDIA'S INTELLECTUAL LIFE

FUNCTIONS OF UNIVERSITY AND STATE

BE A TRUE KSHATRIYA

SIR. J. C. BOSE'S ADVICE TO MYSORE STUDENTS

MYSORE, Nov. 3.

"When I received His Highness the Chancellor's invitation to address Mysore Students, I realised anew the Unity of intellectual life of India," thus began Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose his Convocation address at the Mysore University on Thursday.

Sir Jagadish told the students that they were seekers after truth and he appealed to their strength and told them of the discipline through which they must pass if they were to achieve success which was not easy but could be gained after failures at the last corner. For the discovery of truth, the highest xpression in a nation's life must be its intellectual eminence and its power of enriching world's knowledge and to be organic and vital our national university he said, must stand primarily for self-expression and winning for India the true place among the federation of nations.

Dwelling on the democratic spirit of India, he stated, he did not know of any other country of the world except ancient India where sons of kings like commoners were required to live life of simplicity and equality under a great teacher.

Dr. Bose then explained the continuity of intellectual life and freedom of enquiry in India and touched on India's contribution to the advancement to science in the past.

Regarding practical application of discoveries, Sir Jagadish informed that an entirely new arsenel of medicine obtained from Indian plants will be available for humanity's relief as a result of recent researches.

INCREASING UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA.

"Many years ago," said Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, delivering the convocation address to the Students of Mysore University, "I chose teaching not as a profession, but as the highest vocation. I could think of nothing higher than consecrating my life to the guidance of the young with their dreams and aspirations yet unfulfilled and in helping them in the attainment of true manhood. I see before me young students going out in life's great adventure. What is to be the guiding principle that is to stand by you and inspire you even in days of despondency? There never came a time so fateful as the present when a great demand is made on the strength and idelism of our youth in serving the highest interest of the country. I will not, therefore, appeal to your weakness but to your strength; I would not care to set before you what is easy but use all compulsion for your choice of the most difficult. You are seekers after truth; I will tell you of the discipline through which you must pass for the discovery of truth. In this the heritage of the past will help you; but you are not to be a mere slave of the past but the true inheritors of its wisdom

PARALYSED BY HYPNOTIC SUGGESTIONS.

"I was paralysed at the beginning of my life by various hypnotic suggestions that India was only interesting because of metaphysical speculations of her ancient dreamers, and that the greatness of the country was past never to be revived again.

"You may ask who taught me better, what lead me to persist against insuperable difficulties? My answer is that my own work was my teacher, that strokes of repeated adversity served as the adequate stimulus, and that the lesson of the past was my abiding inspiration.

I believe that nothing which is not innate in our civilisation can ever give us requisite strength for a true national revival. I cannot speak too often on this matter of fundamental importance.

STILL A STUDENT.

"I have been and am still a student; your struggles and difficulties have also been mine. In your hours of despondency it may perhaps help you to know that not a glimmer of success ever came to remove the gloom except after years of persistent struggle. I hold the belief that it is not for man to complain of circumstances, but bravely to accept, to confront and dominate over them. I know that what has been done before will be accomplished again and that the past was not to remain merely as a dream.

"I spoke of my work itself being my teacher. The illumination came to me only after years of unremmitting pursuit after truth It was this that enabled me through rigid scientific methods, to establish the great generalisation of the Unity of Life and to realise fully all its implications. I will tell you what I was able to decipher in the book of life itself, of conditions which exalt the highest manifesations of life.

THE TREE AND THE STATE.

"The tree may be likened to a State consisting of countless living units, different groups of which co-operate in the discharge of definite functions for the advantage of the community; any disharmony in the organism means the destruction of the Commonwealth. The tree persists because it is rooted deeply in its own soil which provides its proper nourishment and endows it with strength in struggling against all dangers that threaten it. The shocks from outside had never been able to overpower it, but only called forth its nascent power of resistence. It had met change by counterchange; the decaying and the effete had been cast off as worn leaves, and changing times called forth its power of readjustment. Its racial memory had also been a source of great additional strength; every particle of the embryo within the seed may thus bear the impress of the mighty banian tree. What then is the strength that confers on the tree its great power of endurance. It is the strength derived from the place of its birth, its perception and quick readjustment to change, and its inherited memory of the past. The efflorescence of life is then the supreme gift of the place and its association. Isolated from these what fate waits the poor wretch nurtured in alien thought and ways? Death dogs his footsteps, and annihilation is the inevitable end.

Any great work that is to endure must therefore be through the awakening of all that India had conserved by her inheritance and culture. Such an awakening will be the release of a giant force, hitherto held latent, for dynamic expression, in the great Indian renaisance. The stimulus for this must come from within, the portent of which is found in the quickened national consciousness.

INDIA'S CAPACITY FOR ADVANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE.

"Crities have denied India's capacity for advancement of knowledge and spread of learning among her people. It has been urged that there is no true democratic spirit, that there could be no real contact between her diverse people, and no continuity between the past and the present; that there is an intolerant theocratic spirit which insisted an acceptance of authority in place of dictates of reason; that the people of India because of their speculative bent are incapable of advancing positive knowledge; and that the exact method of science being Western is alien to national culture. These assertions are as ignorant as they are baseless.

"I do not know of any other country in the world, except ancient India where sons of kings and commons were required to live a life of simplicity and perfect equality under a great teacher.

SCIENCE IS INTERNATIONAL.

"It is a strange distortion of history that all advanced of knowledge has been claimed as the contribution of the West. An equally wrong claim made in the West has been in regard to the highest development of State craft. It must be a matter of high gratification to the Mysore State that two of its distinguished officers should have by their patient labours, succeeded in lifting the veil that shrouded the past. The pioneer work on the "Positive Science of the Ancient Hindus" has been the result of vast erudition of the Vice-Chancellor of this University. No less important is the remarkable contribution of Dr. R. Shama-Sastry whose patient and ertical scholarship has brought to light Kautilya's Arthasastra.

"Although Science is neither of the East nor of the West but international in its universality yet India by her habit of mind and inherited gifts handed down from generations specially fitted to make great contributions in furtherance of knowledge. The [illegible]ing Indian imagination which can evolve new order out of a mass of apparent contradictory facts, can also be held in check by the habit of concentration it is [illegible] restraint which confers the power to hold the mind in pursuit of truth in infinite patience.

"Both different methods are essential for the discovery of truth, the method of introspection and the method of experimental verification. Aimless experimentation seldom leads to any great result, while unrestrined inagination leads to wildest speculation subversive of all intellectual sanity. The two methods must therefore be equally balanced, one supplementing the other."

EVILS OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Referring to unemployment problem, Sir Jagadish said that increasing unemployment and severe economic distress was the cause of unrest here as in other parts of the world; only on account of its magnitude the problem was far more acute in the country. He continued:--It is hunger that drives people to desperation and to the destruction of all that has been built up for ordered progress. It is tragic that our own country with its great potential wealth and possibilities of industrial development should be in this plight. All efforts have been long paralysed by assertions, as ignorant as they are unfounded, that this country is incapable of producing great discoverers and inventors. These assertions have now been completely disproved. There are now a very large number of young men who could be specially trained in efficiently conducted institutes, the standard of which should bear comparison with any in the world. It should be also our aim not to be so entirely dependent on foreign countries for our higher education and for our needs. For carrying out such a programme a far-sighted State policy is urgently required.

Concluding his address, Sir Jagadish told the students:

"The extension and utilisation of knowledge in the service of man is an important function of the University, though not its only function. It is there that we are brought into intimate contact with great thoughts and ideals of different races and peoples. We need not be discouraged by the temporary aberration of man, but must be inspired by the nobility of his aspirations. It is not by withdrawal, but through active struggle that we shall best serve our country. What is to be my message to the men and women students with whom I am brought in touch to-day?

"BE A KSHATRIYA."

"I would want you to realise the great privilege of being born at a time when the country needed you most. The civilisation we have inherited has lasted for many millenniums; you will answer to the call that has been echoing through ages, the call which compels men and women to choose a life of unending struggle for the alleviation of human suffering. The removal of suffering and of the cause of suffering is the Dharma of the Kshatriya. Be each of you a Kshatriya. The earth is the wide and universal theatre of man's woeful pageant; who is to suffer more than his share? Is the burden to fall on the weak or the strong?

"It was action and not weak passivity that was glorified in heroic India of the past, and the greatest illumination came even in the field of battle. There can be no happiness for any of us, unless it had been won for others. Therefore I urge on you the doctrine of strength and of undying hope, which will ever animate us. For there is something in the Indian culture which is possessed of extraordinary latent strength. And indeed a capacity to endure through infinite transformations must be innate in that mighty civilisation that has seen the intellectual culture of the Nile Valley, of Assyria and of Babylon wax, wane and disappear and which to-day gazes on the future with the same invincible faith with which it met the past."--Free Press.

TOTALISATOR ON RACE COURSES

JOCKEY CLUB'S DEMAND

CABINET POSTPONES DECISION

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Rugby.--A meeting of the Cabinet was held this morning, Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, presiding Mr. Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted a report of the representations made to him yesterday by the Stewards of the Jockey Club for an alteration in the Gaming Act to permit Stewards of the Jockey Club for an [illegible] from Gaming Act to permit an installation of the totalisator on the race courses. It is not expected that the Goverment will come to any decision until the Treasury Inquiry into the working of the Betting Tax Tax has been completed.—B. O. W.

EGYPTIAN PREMIER ENTERTAINED

SIR AUSTEN'S DINNER PARTY IN LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Rugby.—Sir Austen Chamberlain gave a dinner to-night at the Claridges Hotel in London in honour of Sarwat Pasha, the Egyptian Premier. The guests included Lord Lloyd, High Commissioner for Egypt, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Ronald McNeill, Sir William Tyrrell, Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Sir John Maffey, Governor-General of Sudan, Ismail Bey Serwat and Godfry Locker Lampson. Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.—B. O. W.

CAIRO-KARACHI AIR ROUTE

MINISTRY NEGOTIATING FOR NEW ROUTE

SEQUEL TO PERSIAN OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Speaking at the Royal United Services Institution Sir Sefton Brancker referred to the delayed Cairo-Karachi air route due to the Persian opposition and said that the Air Ministry was negotiating for another route along the West side of the Persian Gulf.

This would entail 200 or 250 miles of sea crossing, but with the modern three-engined aeroplanes it would present no undue danger.—Reuter.

"GOVT. WOULD HONOUR FLAG AGREEMENT."

GEN. HERTZOG ON DR. MALAN'S INTERVIEW

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Cape Town.—Apparently Dr. Malan did not express himself with his usual accuracy and phrase and therefore possibly had been incorrectly reported said General Hertzog in an interview to "Natal Witness" emphasising that the Government would honour the flag agreement to the letter and in spirit.—Reuter.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

SIR JOHN CADMAN'S WARNING TO SHAREHOLDERS

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Sir John Cadman presiding over the annual meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company pointed out that excessive production in United States and larger exports from Russia were necessarily the disquieting factors, but fortunately the Anglo-Persian Oil Company were not impelled to over produce. He mentioned that the net profit for the year exceeded a quarter million sterling. He warned the shareholders that unless there was a radical change in the prices, the profits for the current year were likely to be reduced.

The Persian Imperial Commissioner Mirza Issakhan Fayz expressed Persia's admiration of the manner in which the Compny had developed the part of Persia in which they operated and suggested that the Company should found schools in co-operation with the Persian Ministry of Instruction in the inaccessible parts of Persia where the benefits of education were not available.—Reuter's Special.

LIQUOR BILL POSTPONED

NUMBER OF REPATRIATES INCREASING

(Through I. I. C. A.)

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 2.

The Liquor Bill is postponed to February. Since July a thousand repatriates have left the Union and 700 are waiting.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri will pay a short visit to Durban.

ACCOUNTS OFFICE CLERK ARRESTED.

OFFENCE UNDER ARMS AND EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

A Bengali named Sailendranath Chakravarti has been arrested in Daragang as a result of the house searches here. The accused has been employed as a clerk in the Accounts Office and is about thirty years old. An application for bail was made on his behalf before the Joint Magistrate and orders were reserved.

It is stated that the offence alleged against Sailendra is under the Arms and Explosive Substances Act. Among the articles recovered from the accused's house, it is alleged, were two revolvers about 300 cartridges, gun powder and explosive substances, some implements, a pair of handcuffs, two amber-coloured sticks which are said to be a type of explosives, and some books dealing with infantry training, musketry regulations etc.

The house of Radha Mohan Gokulji, said to be a social worker was searched at Cawnpore, but it is reported nothing incriminating was found.—A. P.

MIRAJ PANDHARPUR LINE REOPENED

BELGAUM, Nov. 3.

The new line between Miraj and Pandharpur which of late had been rendered unworkable by continuous rains is now ready for traffic and the regular traffic commenced to-day. The line provides the shortest route to Pandharpur from the South Maratta country.—A. P.

AGENT'S 'NO' TO WORKERS' DEMANDS

GRAVE SITUATION ON B. N. RAILWAY

MR. GIRI TO SEE COMMERCE MEMBER

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPLOYEES' ATTITUDE

BOMBAY, Nov. 3.

Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the Bengal Nagpur Railwaymen's Union arrived in Bombay to-day on his way to Delhi to interview the Commerce Member, Sir George Rainey in the company of Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society.

Interviewed, Mr. Giri stated the situation is very grave on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. One thing he desired to make clear, lest there be any misunderstanding that the resolution passed by the Central Executive of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Labour Union leaves ample room for negotiations. They had stated their demands which ought to receive careful consideration of the Government of India.

POSSIBILITY OF STRIKE.

Asked about the possibility of a strike, Mr. Giri said the Union and he himself have always been against direct action. The idea of formulating minimum demands and the wording of the resolution of the Union prove clearly that they are very anxious to avert a crisis under all circumstances. If their minimum demand is not even considered, then it would be time for the Central Council to meet again and then discuss the desirability of a strike.

MR. GIRI'S OPTIMISM.

Asked if he was hopeful of the success of the negotiations, Mr. Giri replied in the affirmative and added that the Railway Administration had failed to make out a case and he felt confident that the Government will be convinced of the truth and justice of the men's demands. He was proceeding to Delhi to see the Commerce Member with Mr. N. M. Joshi. They had wired to him for an appointment and they would put the whole case afresh before him and ask for Government intervention. Mr. Giri added that it was unfortunate that the Agent should precipitate matters by reiterating his original views at a time when the Union is anxious not to inconvenience the public by a resort to direct action, until all avenues to a peaceful settlement are explored.—Free Press.

B. N. R. AGENT'S COMMUNIQUE

REFUSES TO RE-INSTATE RETRENCHED MEN

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

The Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, in a communique referring to the demand formulated by the Special session of the Railwaymen's Federation at Kharagpur, reiterates that the reinstatement of the retrenched men cannot be acceded to and cases of special hardship be dealt with adequately by the Enquiry Committee of two officers nominated by the Government of India and the Railway respectively. The demand for wages for the period of lockout cannot also be acceded to as the administration were forced to close the workshops by the attitude of the men themselves. The third demand that the men who consider they have been victimised or have incurred special hardship will certainly be permitted to represent their cases before the Enquiry Committee.—A.P.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPLOYEES' ATTITUDE

RESOLVED TO [illegible]AL TO RAILWAY

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

A conference of 1000 representatives of the Anglo-Indian employees on the B. N. Railway held in Calcutta yesterday resolved to remain loyal to the Railway should a strike be declared.—A.P.

EXTORTING MONEY FROM PASSENGERS

RAILWAY COOLIES SENTENCED

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

Rai Saheb Lal Mohan Banerji, Railway Magistrate, Allhabad, sentenced yesterday two licensed railway coolies to three months rigorous imprisonment each for extorting money out of some third class passengers on the platform. The Magistrate remarked that such crimes were mostly perpetrated by unscrupulous coolies not selected with proper care by the railway authorities. They generally had added the Magistrate, the connivance of a set of police constables, who were equally unscrupulous. —A. P.

POLICE RAIDS AT JALPAIGURI

TWO BENGALIS ARRESTED.

JALPAIGRI (Bengal), Nov. 2.

Several houses were searched yesterday and two Bengalis were arrested, it is reported, in connection with the find of arms and ammunition at Deoghar last month.—A.P.

ARYA PROCESSION IN DELHI

MAGISTRATE REFUSES SANCTION

DELHI, Nov. 3.

Mahatma Hansraj, President elect of the All-India Aryan League, arrived here this morning and was met by a number of prominent people. A large Hindu crowd had also gathered to welcome the President.

The Aryan Congress Reception Committee had arranged to take out two processions through the city, one to-day with their president and the other on the 5th. The District Magistrate had sanctioned to-day's presidential procession but had refused sanction for the procession on the 5th on the ground that the procession was intended to be a long one and no adequate reason had been shown for taking it out. Moreover it was held that such processions had been the source of disturbances in the past and in the present state of communal tension it was not advisable to sanction it.

THE CONGRESS PROTESTS

The Aryan Congress Committee as a protest abandoned to-day's presidential procession also. It appears that this decision was only taken late last night because all police arrangements had been made. Police pickets were posted in the city as also behind the Town Hall.—A. P.

20 MILLION DOLLARS DAM

SUDAN TO BE IRRIGATED

ABYSSINIA'S HUGE PROJECT

LONDON, Nov. 3.

New York.—According to the "New York Times" negotiations have practically been concluded between the Abyssinian Government and the J. G. White, Engineering Corporation of New York to build a dam at a cost of twenty million dollars across the Blue Nile at the point where it emerges from Lake Asana. The dam will hold back the floods which periodically devastate parts of Abyssinia, will irrigate Sudan and enable the control of the Blue Nile with a view to furnish irrigation for British possessions through which the river flows White the Engineering Corporation intends to build the dam with its money and sell water to the British. Abyssinian Government will receive royalty on the profits and after a period of years it will receive title to the dam. It is understood that the State Department will sanction the project. It is expected that it will send a Minister to Abyssinia for the first time for a decade.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES AT BIRMINGHAM

LONDON. Nov. 2.

Rugby.—The Prince of Wales visited Birmingham to-day for the purpose of opening new arterial road between Birmingham and Wolverhamptom.—B.O.W.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

H. E. the Viceroy has selected Lieutenant Colonel W. H. C. Forster, I.M.S., Director of Public Health, Punjab to be Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Burma.—A.P.

A message from Ernaculam dated the 2nd November says:—

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief landed at Calicut on 31st October and inspected a detachment of the Lancashire Fussiliers and the Mobile Column consisting of the British Infantry. He then proceeded to Bolghotty and is staying there as the guest of the Maharaja of Cochin.—A.P.

FERRY STEAMER COLLIDES WITH LINER

SERIOUS CASUALTIES FEARED.

NINE BODIES RECOVERED

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Sydney.—Liner "Tahiti" in harbour and the ferry steamer which was crowded with passengers collided and the ferry steamer was reduced to matchwood. It is feared that serious casulties have occurred. Hitherto four bodies have been recovered. —Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The "Tahiti" struck the ferry steamer amid ships and the latter sank in three minutes in a cloud of steam, leaving about 150 persons, including many school children, struggling in water. The passing crafts and boats from the shore rushed to their rescue. Nine bodies have been recovered hitherto. At present, it is believed that 15 persons have perished, but the fear is also entertained that many more may have been trapped in cabins. 30 persons have been removed to hospital.—Reuter.

GOKAK NOTES.

"INEFFICIENT" TEACHERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

GOKAK, Oct. 29.

The Municipal authorities here had a mind to dismiss some four teachers of the Municipal High School as the Authorities found them inefficient. At a general meeting held lately two temporarily appointed teachers were sent home. The main point was to be discussed on the same day and at the same meeting, of dismissing two more teachers, but was kept under consideration, and left for the School Board chairman's discussion.

It is further learnt that the teachers are willing to work on less pay, and the Municipality is also ready to keep them in the same post. The Municipality thereby saves Rs. 30 per month. How is it that the authoritiies find the same teachers efficient when the latter agree to serve on less pay?

SIR LESLIE WILSON AT GOKAK

(From Our Correspondent.)

GOKAK, Oct. 31.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson and Lady Wilson visited Gokak on the 31st ult. They were received at the station by the Collector of Belgaum and Mr. Mellwrik, manager of the local mill.

Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson then visited the Gokak falls and the power house after which they went on a round of inspection. Among the places visited were the schools, the criminal tribe settlement and the Dupdal Canal works.

In the evening His Excellency and Lady Wilson left for Belgaum.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

TO MEET AT CALCUTTA IN CHRISTMAS WEEK.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

It is now practically settled that the next session of the All-India Muslim League will be held in Calcutta in the Christmas Week.—A.P.

PARIS-SAIGON AIR ROUTE

FRENCH AIRMAN'S EXPERIMENTAL FLIGHT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

It is now learnt that the aeroplane that flew over Calcutta yesterday afternoon is not the German aeroplane carrying Koennecke but the aeroplane carrying Captain Challe, the French airman and his mechanic Raymond Repin, who arrived from Bangkok, doing the flight in nine hours. The object of the flight is to open up a new route from Paris to Saigon on behalf of the French Government. The airmen experienced good weather throughout. They left Paris on October 11.—A.P.

CHETTY-PANAGAL DEFAMATION CASE

PANAGAL WITHDRAWS ALL ALLEGATIONS

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

The hearing of the Kandaswami Chetty-Panagal alleged defamation appeal, filed by Mr. Kandaswami Chetty, has been concluded before a bench of the High Court presided over by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Anantakrishna Aiyar. The Raja of Panagal has unreservedly withdrawn all his allegations against Mr. Chetty and Mr. Chetty has stated that his address at Chidambaram, which was among the speeches that came up for consideration in the case was meant only to criticise the policy and programme of the Justice Party, and was not calculated or intended to cast any reflection on the Raja of Panagal.

Each party was ordered to bear its own costs.—A. P.

ENCOURAGE INDIAN FIRMS

SWARAJIST M. L. C.S DEMAND

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

In the Madras Legislative Council this afternoon, Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Swarajist, moved the adjournment of the House to urge the cancellation of the Government advertisement calling for tenders of cement for construction of the Mettur dam. He pointed out that the quantity of cement required was one lakh and fifty-three thousand tons and emphasised the need for encouraging Indian firms, and also expressed the opinion that the Government in the alternative should open a cement factory at Mettur.

DECISION REACHED ON EXPERT ADVICE.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer pointed out that the decision to use cement instead of lime was arrived at on expert advice, that it was, at the present stage, impracticable to open a separate Government factory, and that there was no ground for the fear that foreign competition would tell on Indian firms. Concluding, Sir Ramaswami observed that by using cement instead of lime, four years would be gained in the time required for the construction of the dam.

Mr. F. B. Evans, who was formerly Commissioner for the Mettur scheme said that the Government was not prepared to promise that non-Indians tenders would not be accepted.

The motion was talked out.—A. P.

CUTCHI PRAJAKEEYA PARISHAD

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT ON NOV. 27

The Secretary Cutchi Prajakeeya wires under date Mandvi, Nov. 3—

The Mandvi Parishad Executive Committee met to-day and decided to hold the meeting for the election of Praishad on 27th November instead the 9th. The election will be held by elimentary ballot system. The members are requested to send the name of the president by 16th November.

"PROLOGUE TO A TRAGEDY."

(Continued from page 7.)

Chairman of the Cinema Enquiry Committee, was granted an interview by the Viceroy at 10-30 this morning.

Further researches into the subjects discussed at the various interviews reveal that in some cases mention was also made briefly of the communal situation and views were exchanged thereon. This is particularly in reference to those leaders who participated in the recent Calcutta Unity Conference such as Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar.—A.P.

MORE 'LEADERS' SEE VICEROY

COMMISSION TO BE HELPED BY ASSEMBLY SELECT COMMITTEE?

DELHI, Nov. 3.

H. E. the Viceroy granted interviews to-day to Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Mahomed Yakub.

While no statement is forthcoming regarding the impressions carried by the leaders after the interview, it is apparent that Indian political circles consider the Commissios to be weakly constituted. It will have only two persons with Ministerial experience, and those also, not of absolutely the foremost rank, namely, Mr. Lane For, Minister for Mines, and Mr. Stephen Walsh, who was Secretary of State for War in the Labour Government.

ASSEMBLY TO APPOINT SELECT COMMITTEE?

The statement that the Earl of Beauchamp will be a member is not correct. Probably his name has been mixed up with that of Lord Burnham. Sir John Simon's appointment as Chairman appears to be an open secret. Accounts that a sort of round table conference may be called at a later stage are also not borne out by the information available here. The idea that has hitherto been in the field is the association of a Select Committee of the Indian Legislature with the Commission during both the formative and legislative stages.—A. P.

RALLYING THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS

FAMILIAR GAME OF DIVIDE AND RULE

DELHI, November 3.

What is the object with which the Viceroy has invited leaders of varied schools of thought to meet him in regard to the constitution of the Statutory Commission, when, according to well-informed opinion, final decisions have been taken and an announcement of the personnel of the Commission is immediate? To this question, enlightenment is forthcoming notwithstanding the secrecy which surrounds these conversations.

The Viceroy and his Government had pledged themselves to a purely Parliamentary Commission with some scheme of association of Indians in the conduct of the enquiry as assessors or co-opted members for the different provinces. The opposition with which the feeler in the press about the assessors' scheme met came to the Viceroy as a surprise and steps were taken to postpone the announcement of the Commission which had been fixed to be made in August. In the meanwhile the Viceroy has been taking counsel as to the best possible course for securing the co-operation of Indian opinion And His Excellency decided that before the final announcement is made, he would have conversations with the different leaders so that he would in the first instance be absolved of not having consulted the representatives of Indian opinion and in the second instance would know from the conversations as to who would be who when it came to boycotting or accepting the Commission.

As far as can be known, the invitation to Dr. Ansari, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. Gandhi as also to Mr. Cocke and Sir Alexander Murray were merely formal. In the latter case, concurrence with any Viceregal proposal was assured. In the first case, it was intended to avoid any semblance of neglect of representatives of the largest national organisation. His Excellency knew that the minimum which would be acceptable to the most moderate elements in the Congress Executive would be the appointment of a number of approved representative Indians on the Commission which he had no power to agree to. But His Excellency extended the invitation that the responsibility for refusal of co-operation may rest on the Congress leaders and not on him.

The leaders on whom His Excellency is, concentrating in order to secure their co-operation are it is stated the leaders of constitutional parties in the Assembly. No importance is attached to the invitations issued to the Liberal leaders; like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, as in official parlance they are not in the political current but on the shelves. The invitations, however, were extended to give a comprehensiveness to the conversations. But the angling is for the support of the leading constitutionalists in the Assembly like Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar, Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai etc. According to official logic underlying this specific variety of canvassing, the only political force with which Government have to contend for practical purposes is the Opposition in the Assembly. To the extent, that the Congress, Liberals or other parties are represented in the Assembly they are entitled to be heard and placated. But the price at which Congress representatives will allow themselves to be placated is not one which the British or Indian Government are prepared to consider. This leaves Government the only option of rallying the constitutionalists in the Assembly whether they call themselves Responsivists or Liberals or Independents. The alternative to the rallying of the constitutionalists, namely, the rallying of the communalists, the landlords etc., Lord Irwin has set his face against.

The result is that the entire trend of conversations in the last few days is towards finding a solution acceptable to the constitutionalists. The argument used to the constitutionalists is: the association of Indians in the Commission is a means to an end and not the end itself. The question of next constitutional advance is in practical polities a question of negotiation ad compromise between the Government and the Constitutionalists in the country who are willing to appeal to the electorates on the policy of constitutional opposition. Therefore, support the Parliamentary Commission and in return you can have any device by which Indians can be be associated with the negotiations but not as members of the Commission. It is understood Viceroy has made concrete proposals in this connection which throw in the scrapheap the clumsy devices of assessors and co-opted memberships and gives the Central Legislature the right of official representation through elected representatives. The Viceroy, it is understood, is not without hopes of rallying Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar, Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai, on this basis. The Liberal leaders are also expected to bless the scheme. The question, however, if whether the Cabinet will support the Viceroy in the proposals he has made to the constitutionalists. The Constitutionalists will ask that the terms of understanding should be made public simultaneously with the announcement of the personnel of the Commission. Taat is a matter on which nothing definite is known. It is understood that if the conversations take the course indicated, the Constitutionalists would be pitted against the Congressmen and the future line of political cleavage will be on the lines of electorates versus Congress. But as the present elected representatives of the Central Legislature will not have to face a general election until the constitutional inquiry is over and the revised constitution is in force, the Congress will have no opportunity of putting to the test of the hold of the Constitutionalists over the electorates, while the Constitutionalists have the hope that by the time it is necessary to appeal the electorates they will have achieved something to justify their conduct. The question will once again be: Reforms or no reforms. Congress leaders hope that this resource to the rallying of constitutionalists should give the Madras Congress an opportunity of declaring once again for a stiff programme.—Free Press.

VICEREGAL CONVERSATION

STILL ENSHROUDED IN MYSTERY

DELHI, Nov. 2.

There is no doubt that the absence of a definition of "urgent and important matters" on which His Excellency the Viceroy wished to confer with the various leaders of public thought has caused little uncertainty regarding the nature of the case, the various leaders are to meet, and the consideration they are expectd to give. It is true at the same time that the Viceroy could not have divulged State secret in advance of official announcement, for it must be remembered that the question of Constitutional Reforms or the Statutory Commission are matters of high imperial policy for which His Majesty's Government are primarily responsible. However, the result of this situation that probably Mahatma Gandhi came with the impression that his presence was needed to discuss the present unhappy communal situation in the country, and he is of course ever anxious to impress on the authorities the economic value of i charka scheme. As for the purely political issues he had surrendered his political conscience as he had said to the Swaraj Party over a year ago in Calcutta. Thus if the subject matter of the conversations was Statutory Commission, which undoubtedly it is, Mahatma Gandhi probably felt himself a little out of place. However the occasion could not have been altogether fruitless for the Viceroy has left on all the interviewers an excellent impression of an English gentleman.

As for Dr. Ansari, he too has hitherto kept himself aloof from the political institutions set up by the Reforms, but he has not been altogether a passive observer as is apparent from the bombshell he recently threw in the Swarajist camp by his strong criticism of the present Swarajist tactics in the Councils.

MR. PATEL'S UNIQUE POSITION.

The interview with Mr. Patel must have been particularly interesting and fruitful, for not only Mr. Patel knows well London's pulse but he can speak with the first-hand knowledge of the working of the Reforms for the last four years, and with his direct association in the administration of the Act for over two years as President of the Assembly. Moreover, he enjoys an exceptional position in having been a member of the Minto-Morley Councils, both Provincial and Imperial, and being the sole representative of the National Congress to put before the Selbourne Committee its case in 1919.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar who saw the Viceroy last to-day is a noted left wing politician and he holds an important position and his advice to the leader of the coming session in the Assembly must have been valuable.

It may be that these leaders may hold the view that they cannot commit themselves in advance of the Congress session in Madras, but they had the opportunity to state frankly their opinion on the subject matter of the discussion.

The Viceroy has done wisely in calling for the conference the Congress leaders thereby making his list fully representative of all shades of opinion in the country.

The Nationalist and Liberal leaders will now follow and express their opinion on the Government plans.

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

As these conversations are being held entirely in secret it is not possible to obtain any statement regarding the nature of the formula discussed, but it is becoming apparent that the real point at issue is the nature of the enquiry to be undertaken by the Statutory Commission and the best form in which Indian opinion as expressed by the Central Legislature can be associated with it during the formative and final legislative stages. The problem is very complex, and is made all the more difficult by its unique character. To this is added the situation created by suggestions of boycott on the one hand and an attitude of exclusiveness on the other. The solution to be found will probably be one which, while ensuring to Parliament its sole agency for the purpose of investigations on its behalf should enable that the enquiry to be conducted in an atmosphere conducive to yield the best result in the interest of the future advancement of India towards her political goal. As to how this riddle is proposed to be solved may be known next week in authoritative details.—A.P.

Week by Week fresh deliveries from London, to all parts of India

ARDATH
222
VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES
50 Re.1
10 As.3

MADE IN LONDON, BY ARDATH TOBACCO CO. LTD.

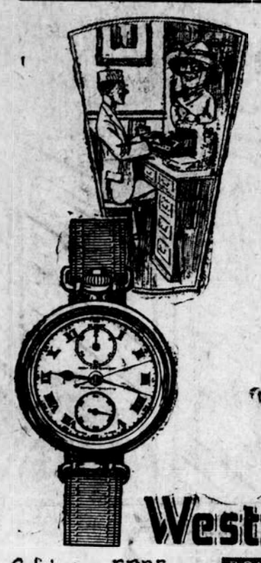
WONDERFUL LEPROSY CURE

This divine specific is capable of curing 18 sorts of Leprosy irrespective of their condition and stage:—Red, black, white, copper coloured spots, disfigured face, numbness, thickness of skin, devoid of sensation, wounds, crooked fingers and toes etc., etc. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class treatments, Rs. 50/- 25/- and 10 respectively. Send Rs. 5/- in advance.

For particulars apply to our free booklet,
"KUSTUROGANIVARINI."

M. SUBBAREDDI,
PROPRIETOR, REDDY & Co.,
Gopalapuram, Via Kothapeta,
East Godavary Dist.

Mr NEVERLATE AND THE WATCH WEARER — MAIL DAY



Racing Time & Timing Racing

Some minutes pass like moments, others like hours.

The minutes as told by the West End "Minimax" watch, however, are not affected by place or circumstance, but are exact divisions of Time, each sixty seconds.

The "Minimax" is a Stop watch for the wrist. It is fitted with Start, Stop and Fly-back action. Much appreciated by Race-goers.

"MINIMAX"
Chronograph Stop Watch
Sterling Silver Rs 115
18-ct Gold " 210

West End Watch Co.

Catalogue FREE — BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

"BOMBAY SAMACHAR"
Divali Annual

An Emporium of Art and Literature.

Articles from the pen of most eminent writers and publicists of Europe, America and India, both in Gujarati and English.

THRILLING STORIES, PLAYS AND ARTICLES ON
NATIONAL, SOCIAL & ECONOMIC SUBJECTS.

Title in Beautiful tri-colour picture from the pen of D. RAM RAO.

Three Tri-colour and Four colour Plates mounted on Cardbord worth framing.

All these for only Rs. 2-0-0.

To the Subscribers at 1-12-0 Postage Free.

SECURE YOUR COPY TO-DAY.

MANAGER, The "Bombay Samachar," FRERE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Cloudy Teeth?

Get Pepsodent—Works Wonders by Clearing Film Coat from Teeth

THERE is a film that forms on teeth. This film can easily be felt by running one's tongue across the teeth; a slippery sort of coating.

Film absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. That is why teeth look dingy and "off color."

Film clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It invites and breeds the germs of decay.

Film is the basis of tartar. And tartar, with germs, is the chief cause of pyorrhea. That is why regular film removal is urged as probably first in correct gum protection.

Most dental authorities urgently advise thorough film removal at least twice each day. That is, every morning and every night.

For that purpose, obtain Pepsodent, the special film-removing dentifrice which leading dental authorities favor. Different from any other tooth paste.

Pepsodent curdles the film, then removes it; then polishes the teeth in gentle safety to enamel. It combats the acids of decay and scientifically firms the gums. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. And meets, thus, in all ways, the exactments of modern dental science.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice —for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmaty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

PEPSODENT
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

SANCTITY OF PROMISE

GANDHIJI ON FAITH AND LOVE

ADVICE TO MUSLIM UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

DELHI, Nov. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi spent two very busy days in Delhi during his recent visit here to see the Viceroy. In addition to having informal talks with Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, Dr. Ansari, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Lala Lajpatrai, Hakim Ajmalkhan, and the Ali Brothers, he addressed members of the Khadi Pracharak Mandal on Tuesday, and the students of the Muslim National University yesterday evening before he boarded the train for Ahmedabad. He reaches Bombay on the sixth and sails for Colombo the same day to tour in Ceylon.

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

It was a homely function at the National University where Gandhiji was presented with an address and a purse for the charkha movement. He made a touchy reference to the 1921 Non-co-operation days. Hakim Ajmalkhan in welcoming Gandhiji said that the University was a monument of the Non-co-operation in the country and was founded at Aligarh in October 1921 to provide education for those who had come out of Government educational institutions in response to the clarion call of Gandhiji. The University did not participate in politics of the country, but imparted a truly national type of education to Indian boys. Hakimji thought modern education in Government institutions was detrimental to national interests, and catered only for those who entered the Government service but left out of account millions of Indian boys. The National University furnished that particular want. It had 420 boys on the rolls most of whom wore khadi. The finances of the Usiversity, Hakimji deplored, were far from being satisfactory but he expected they would win through in the near future.

A COURAGEOUS AND RIGHTEOUS INDIAN.

Gandhiji was presented to four South African Indian boys with whom he conversed in Gujarati. Addressing the students he regretted that he had lost strength and consequently voice he used to have a year ago. Referring to Natal boys, he said they were all Gujaratis whose guardian, Ahmed Mohd. Kachalu, was a compatriot of his in the Indian struggle in South Africa. He had, he said, never known a more courageous and righteous Indian in South Africa than Kachalu in those days. Kachalu sacrificed his wealth, his dearest and nearest friends, in short, his everything—for his country during the Hindu Muslim differences in Natal. He was never accused of partiality to his community. Kachalu had never been to England but had elementary education in India, and though he could hardly sgin his name he was clever enough to correct many a lawyer in South Africa on many points. He never feared jail or gallows and died during the struggle in that country.

AN EXEMPLARY BOY.

Gandhiji said on the eve of his going to jail, Kachalu had entrusted his eldest son to him who was kept along with the other Indian boys at the Tolstoy farm. The boy, he said, was very orthodox and religious. He always said his prayers and during the Ramzan never missed a fast. Inspite of this, he was never known to harbour any ill-will or hatred towards the Hindu boys at the farm. Gandhiji regretted that the orthodox Hindus and Mussalmans hated each other out in this country and their picty became the main reason for doing it. He advised the students to imitate the Kachalu boy, and even if they saw Hindu and Muslim leaders abusing and murdering each other they should never harbour feelings of enmity or hatred towards their fellow countrymen.

NOT SORRY FOR BOYCOTT OF GOVT. SCHOOLS.

Gandhiji said that Hakim Ajmal Khan had reminded them of days when Hindus and Mussalmans had united and had become one. They then thought the communal unity was to last for ever. He then had invited the students from every part of the country to leave and come out of the Government and Government aided educational institutions. Gandhiji said he had a good part in that boycott of the Government schools and colleges "but I do not regret that move or have ever any pangs of conscience that I committed a mistake in calling out the students. Even to-day, after so many years, I hold that when the history of our times is written, and the historian records the events of those days, he was bound to say that the students who came out of schools and colleges did a great deal of good to themselves and to their country, and were neat patriots."

Proceeding Gandhiji said that his recent experience in India showed that whatever landmarks of 1921 were in the country, it was the students who helped to keep them intact and kept torch of national life burning. It did not matter if the number of those students was very small. Because, he said, good and righteous men were always very few in every country. Gandhiji told his student audience that on them depended India's freedom. Some of them might wonder how a few yards of spinning, or a few books of Arabic and English, could win them Swaraj; but they must remember that the supreme thing for Swaraj was fear of God and fearlessness of men, and all kingdoms of men could be added into them. If they had not that knowledge in the University, all other teachings would be of little avail. But Gandhiji said he was sure that the principle was imparted to them in their daily teachings and every-day life.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECT.

Turning to the financial aspect, Gandhiji said money difficulties were a vehicle to fear and to remember God. It was good to think of the morrow because it would entail the fear of God in them. Their faith in God would solve all their difficulties because God loved goodness in men. Gandhiji exhorted the audience never to desert their God nor nate their fellowmen. Let them never be swayed by communal passions or excitement. If they did, all their khaddar wear and charkha spinning would melt into nothingness. Gandhiji said India was a poor country. Thousands starved irrespective of caste or creed. But through the charkha he had been able to reach seven lakhs of rupees to 50,000 of poor women in the country who would have certainly starved but for this help. This was in addition to the help charkha had rendered to the weavers in India. Gandhiji said that in case the Hindus and Mussalmans wished to keep direct live relations with the poor masses in the country they should use khaddar and encourage it.

DEFECT OF INDIAN CHARACTER.

Gandhiji regretted one great defect in Indian character. He said that in a fit of excitement they in India made promises and some time even started particular things, but no sooner the excitement passed away, the promises fell into oblivion and movement once started decayed. He advised them to ponder over the things seriously with all its pros and cons before they ever made a promise. But once they did make a promise, its sanctity was to be respected even at the cost of their lives. In conclusion Gandhiji said that during his tours in the country, he had noticed a particular vice creeping into the student community in India. Gandhiji said they must have understood what he had meant by the particular vice. If a man allows his hand, ear, eye, tongue or heart to be tinged with filth or vice, he ceases to be man, but becomes an animal. If they wanted to be men they should regard all women to be their mothers or sisters and should respect and honour them even at risk of their lives. Gandhiji said he knew people forget this priciple many a time but prayed that God might keep them away from all such wickedness. He concluded with blessing the University and wished it to be the centre of India's freedom.—A.P.

Eczema, Rashes
Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Pile., Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

CROSSMITH'S
Shem-el-Nessim Regd
PERFUME
THE SCENT OF ARABY.

You can desire nothing better than this exquisitely fragrant and rare perfume of wonderful freshness and charm.

SHEM-EL-NESSIM VANISHING CREAM.
Preserves the perfect smoothness of the finest skin and, used daily with **Shem-el-Nessim Face Powder**, will enable you to look your best always—whatever the weather.

You will also enjoy Shem-el-Nessim Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Hair Lotion, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powder, Powder Leaf Books, Toilet Water, Dental Cream, Cachous, Sachets.

From all Chemists and Bazars. Be sure you ask for GROSSMITH'S, the original and only genuine.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors,
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

Representative:
WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily.
Sat. & Sun. at 3-30 p. m.
"ISLAND OF LOVE"
See the courageous son of a courageous father. You are sure to forget the old story of Rustom and Sorab.
Also 2 Reels Comic.
NEXT SATURDAY
'OMAR THE TENTMAKER'
Omar Khayyam.

OUR SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

Flag will represent South Africa as a free, independent people and country or as a country subordinate to the authority of Great Britain. The Nationalist will not hear of any such subordination, he objects to the Union Jack appearing on our national flag in any other form than that from which it would be clear that it has no living meaning there."

Dr. Malan, in course of his memorable speech before the House of Assembly, declared that South Africa till now had no international status either at the sittings of the League of Nations or in the eyes of the nations of the world which only look upon South Africa as an appendage of Britain. For the nationhood of South Africa and for its prestige in the world, the flag was an urgency.

THE TWO GROUPS.

To-day the fight has centred round two groups: Sons of South Africa v. Sons of England. The Nationalists' Congress, which were held recently expressed, in no uncertain voice, their determination not to budge an inch. They have declared that the Sons of South Africa have accepted the challenge of the South of England and will not be found wanting.

The English Press is carrying on the terrific campaign against the Government to split it into two camps, Nationalist and Labour, the latter to which it appeals for their love towards the Britishers. They think that the Labour party which support the Government is committing a crime, their leaders being all English. The real motive behind is to undermine the value of the new South African status. General Smuts, the leader of the opposition, and the champion of Boer liberty in pre-war days and the author of 'A Century of Wrong' relating the injustices of England during the Boer War, and lastly the enthusiastic Imperialist in recent days says for instance:

"Our Union with England is no personal one, nor is it an accidental occurrence as the case of Norway and Sweden and of England and Hanover·····South Africa is not free to do everything it pleases, conclude treaties, participate in war or remain neutral. To my mind, to be in the British Commonwealth confers certain rights on South Africa, but also enacts certain obligations."

The unfortunate part of the Flag controversy is the increase of personal attacks and acrimonious speeches. General Smuts, being himself a Dutch, is not at all liked by the Government section for his English sympathies and has become an eye-sore with them. Both the parties enter into personalities.

Under the heading "Danger" 'Ons Vaderland,' the Transvaal Government organ, editorially accuse Gen. Smuts of insulting the people of his own race and says:

"Never since the Great War has the political atmosphere of South Africa been so electrical and dangerous as it is to-day, and Gen. Smuts is the storm centre. If he treasures the hope of, at the last, showing a service to South Africa—to save his own country and nation from a threatening calamity—the opportunity is within his reach. Let him, for a time at least, withdraw himself from political life. Let the English, if need be, take his place in the flag business. The most bitter jingo would exercise a more calmer influence than he. Let him take care if he goes on stirring racialism."

Actually the tables have turned against Gen. Smuts who was not allowed to speak at Bloemhof. Dr. Malan was received with great boos and interruptions at Durban. The "Cape Times", the influential South African party organ, editorially suggests that the Premier (General Hertzog) needs no introduction in the ignoble art of appealing to the baser instincts of his audience and declares:

"The brand-new statesman's appeal in which General Hertzog returned from England is already torn to tattered fragments, and the essential Hertzog is emerging. He has delivered two speeches in the last ten days, raising the political temperature to boiling point. The Bloemhof outrage followed his Pretoria utterance, and at Bloemfontein the Premier broke all bounds and preached the gospel of hate·····The real jingoes are the members of the Government who have used provocative language. Chief among them is the Premier himself."

BOER PATRIOTISM: LESSON TO INDIA.

The patriotism of the Boers of South Africa is a problem worthy of study for the Indian statesmen and politicians to infuse undying love among their countrymen for the Motherland who shall have to face far more difficult problems than those of South Africa in the near future. It is a sheer necessity that a Flag representing the proud past of India and marking the peace and goodwill among the various communities should be prepared and introduced in the House of Assembly to cement the ties of brotherhood and express the united will o the nation to the world. The decision o the Flag will make it less difficult to solve the present hard problems including the Hindu-Muslim question for the leaders of India.

KARAMAT OIL
for DEAFNESS AND ALL EAR TROUBLES
PRICE Re.1/4
"Dont Do This"
BALLABH & SONS
PILIBHIT

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., Ph D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes :—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency

For business or pleasure a B.S.A. Bicycle will always prove the best and cheapest in the end. The careful testing of materials in the B.S.A. Laboratories and the attention paid to every detail of manufacture have made B.S.A. Bicycles world-famous for their quality & consistent reliability.

B.S.A Bicycles

Send for free B.S.A. Catalogue.

Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
313 Hornby Road, Bombay.

Lead the way on a B.S.A

FOR SALE
TARPAULINS
AND
CANVAS
of all kinds and sizes,
Such as Chair Canvas, Green Canvas, Brown Canvas, and Oil Cloths of all kinds.
Wholesale as well as retailed orders, local as well mofussil will be promptly executed at moderate price.
Just try and be satisfied.
M. GORDHANDAS & CO.,
220, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay.
Post No. 3.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
(Established in India 1908)
It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agents
For Particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager,
73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EUROPEANISING RAILWAY SERVICES.

(Continued from page 6.)

Clement Hindley as Chief Commissioner of Railways, presumably because there was no job awaiting him in Britain or elsewhere and also because he is an adept in hoodwinking the Assembly during the Railway budget time. Such is the present position as regards "Indianisation". Incidentally, I hear from a well-informed Delhi friend that Sir Clement Hindley is shortly proceeding on about six months' leave and that Sir Austen Hadow will officiate as the Chief Commissioner of Railways. If the news is correct, it will be interesting, if not a little amusing, to watch the Railway budget discussion next February in Delhi being handled between the rough and unbending Sir Austen Hadow and the confused and nerve-stricken Mr. Parsons.

CREATING MORE UNEMPLOYMENT.

This digression apart, I hope that no elected member of the Assembly will agree to the acceptance of the recommendations of Sir Arthur Dickinson which not only offend the pledge of Indianisation but attempt to set the coping stone to the attempts at Europeanization in the various grades of railway service, including the Accounting and Audit sections into which Sir Arthur particularly conducted his enquiries. The great bulk of clerical labour is condemned as inefficient, unreliable and untrustworthy, all these choicest adjectives, in order to support the suggestion that the supervising staff should be European and not Indian. The extension of mechanised methods which Sir Arthur recommends for statistical and accounting purposes will lead to the disbandment of a good proportion of the condemned class. No one will seriously object to improvements in the existing methods, but if the immediate result is to be seen in the worsening of the already acute unemployment problem, then even this suggestion requires to be put into force by such degrees that will not affect the men already in service. Then, Sir Arthur recommends a scheme for accounting department in each railway (State railways, of course) in the place of the existing organisation which, in effect, will provide for new European hands and prevent the Indians getting their due share. An examination of the details shows that while the object is to make the Chief and Deputy Accountants independent of the Agents, by making them appointable and removable only by the Railway Board, the practice would be that the appointments would be made on the recommendations of the Agents and by promotion from the accounting staff of the particular railways. This is admitted in the report itself, and yet Sir Arthur imagines that no abuse would result of the Agents' powers, because we are told, there is the reservation of the right of access to the Chief Accountant and the Deputy Chief Accountant of each railway to the Railway Board. But I ask, would any one who owes his job to the Agent dare to offend the susceptibilities of the Railway god and report to the Railway Board direct.

STILL THEY COME.

But even these proposals of Sir Arthur Dickinson pale into insignificance before his other recommendation that in order to instal the new system of accounting and audit, there should be brought from England (America is also mentioned, only for tactical reasons) a special corp of chartered accountants, because Sir Arthur says, with perfect ease of conscience, that India is a country where this special kind of knowledge is not available! When the news of this recommendation appeared in your paper less than a month ago, from your Simla correspondent, my friends on the railways did not believe it. But the published report has made out that your correspondent's statement was but a cautious one. Eight accountants and four production engineers between the ages of 25 and 30 are to be recruited in England and brought to India and placed over the heads of those who have grown grey in the railway accounts and audit departments. These youths with no previous experience will come and boss over them and earn over Rs. 2,000 per mensem. Even Sir Arthur appears to have felt this scale of salaries somewhat inexcusable because he remarks, "This may seem a large amount," but "I am satisfied the expense of three lakhs per annum will justify itself," etc., in a semi-apologetic vein.

OUTRAGEOUS PROPOSAL?

There would be no objection if these raw youths who are to learn work at India's expense are such omnipotent persons as they have been described. But to say that there is no talent in India for this class of work really takes one's breath away. In spite of the fact that the examinations for chartered accountantships are held only in England and are thus a close preserve for the Britishers, there are any number of chartered accountants in this country who are Indians and are, so to say, on the unemployed list. No attention has been bestowed to this aspect of the problem, but the tale of woe (from the Indian point of view) does not end there. These accountants are not to return to England after their tenure of five years mentioned in the report, for Sir Arthur naively suggests that at the end of the fifth year, they should be considered for selection to the vacant posts of Chief or Deputy Accountants and, if appointed, they will hold these posts till they retire at the age of 60. This means that for thirty years no Indian can hope to be even a Deputy Chief Accountant of any State railway. This is Europeanisation with vengeance indeed! And we are told that this is the age of Indianisation and Col. Ashley Biggs, Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, in his recent address to the Railway Conference, deplored the Lee Commission's recommendation. Every line of the report is a dead set against Indianisation in general, and for Europeanisation in particular. India is to be asked to allot three lakhs of rupees for the new army of accountants every year. Is any member of the Railway Standing Finance Committee or the Assembly going to be a party to it either directly or indirectly to such an outrageous proposal?

(To Be Continued).

INCORPORATED
INSTITUTE of HYGIENE
This is to Certify that
the "Passing Show" Cigarettes of
Messrs Carreras Ltd of London have
been passed by the
Examining Board of the Institute of Hygiene
as fulfilling
the Standard of Quality & Merit required by them
in evidence of which the Council have affixed the
Seal of the Institute hereon.
By order of the Council
INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE, LONDON, W.1
PURITY
QUALITY
MERIT
Here's your guarantee of
PURITY AND
QUALITY in every
PASSING
SHOW
CIGARETTE
They never vary!
Analytical report from Institute of Hygiene's London Laboratory on PASSING SHOW Cigarettes :
Analytical data obtained in our laboratories in respect of these cigarettes show that the amount of moisture in the tobacco of which the cigarettes are made is 12.60 per cent., a figure which is very considerably below the maximum allowed for moisture in tobacco by the Excise authorities. Nothing was detected which could be regarded as an adulterant; there was no excess of sandy matter; and the tobacco was clean and free from dust. The paper used consisted of vegetable fibre, and did not contain an excess of "loading" material. "Passing Show" cigarettes are of good quality and are free from adulteration, and may be accepted with every confidence that great care has been devoted to ensuring that they are as well made and as cool smoking as is possible.
For your Health's sake smoke
PASSING SHOW Cigarettes
and remember that they are guaranteed to be made from 100 per cent. pure matured Virginia Tobacco. The cigarette paper is of exceptional purity, and both tobacco and cigarette paper are free from adulteration of any kind.
GOLDEN IN COLOUR—GOLDEN IN QUALITY
MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS, LTD. 138 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

NEW AVENUE OF EMPLOYMENT

Under the auspices of the Indian Textile Association, Mr. G. N. K. Iyer, Card. ing and Spinning Master of the Victoria Mills, delivered on Monday night a lecture on Textile Education in the office of the Manager, the Khatau Makanji Mills, when a representative gathering of Bombay Mill officers was present. Mr. Cowasji P. Sirkari, Manager of the Jubilee Mills was in the Chair. In a long lecture Mr. Iyer discussed the various aspects of the Education as it was given, compared the system of education as it was in the United States of America and on the continent of Europe and regretted the course of education as was fixed in India for Textile Students. He deprecated the idea of our young men becoming B.A.'s in large numbers and then hunting for a job on Rs. 30. Mr. Iyer suggested that technically educated men would be better off than these Arts graduates, for if they could not all of them be officers, they can at least earn a living as tenters. He urged those present to keep in touch with the latest and most uptodate literature and to work towards the general well-being of the industry.

Mr. Sirkari in reviewing the subject at some length reminded the gathering of the days when he himself was a technical student in 1896-7 and the interest that was then taken by cotton mill pioneers like Mr. Nowrosjee Wadia. He regretted that the technically trained students of these days were of no great use to the industry.

Mr. M. S. Bhungarv in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the lecturer expressed his opinion that the spread of primary and technical education amongst the mill operatives was the only panacea to all evils and said that the aim of the technical education, as he understood it, was only to make a workman a better workman. He expressed a hope that the Indian Textile Association of which he was the President would give the desired lead in this direction and that he was glad to inform the meeting that the Agents of the Khatau Makanji Mills were kind enough to sanction the starting of primary and technical classes for their works people in the mill compound.

BOOK YOUR SPACE AT ONCE
& USE THE BEST MEDIUM For any kind of advertisement in India and abroad.
THE HINDU ANNUAL
FULLY ILLUSTRATED
to be published by the 1st week of DECEMBER NEXT—Fully illustrated, with the largest circulation, in the most attractive style, invaluable as a commentary on contemporary Indian life and letters.
Contributions from the BEST men in each line.
MONEY'S WORTH & VALUE
For advertisement rates, apply to :
THE MANAGER,
Post Box 316, Madras, INDIA

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE'
Sunday Edition.
Local. Mofussil. Foreign.
Yearly Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7
PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

The Bombay Chronicle

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE'
Daily Edition.
Local. Mofussil.
1 Year... Rs. 20 Rs. 25
6 Months .. 10 .. 12-8
3 Months .. 5 .. 6-4
1 Month .. 1-14 .. 2-4
Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 160— BOMBAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 4 1927 ONE ANNA

OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will delive ,)

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR

CHAPTER XX.

STELLA RESCUES RITA.

Himmat Singh. the hero of this story, was an adventurous young lad who in one of his feats of enterprise left the village of his birth for a town near by. The boy attracted the notice of missionaries who took a fancy for him and gave him education. Himm, by this exertions aided by intelligence, won a state scholarship for prosecuting further studies in England. Himm re ed to India as a young barrister, contracted a marriage with Rita which left him to repent in leisure for the marriage he had entered into in haste. Rita was a worthless, pleasure seeking girl. In her tour in Europe she takes a fancy for a Mahomedan businessman, Mr. Jaffar and ultimately enters into a Muta marriage with him and informs Himmat Singh of the marriage. Stella who was invited by Rita on an excursion wins the favour of old Jaffar and marries him after the Muta period of Rita is over. Jaffar's business comes to a sudden crash. Stella and Rita visit India with Imam whom both of them marry. Tomlins is an old friend of Rita.

Imam had been ten years in Europe. He was feeling homesick He thirsted for the blue skies of Ind—its sunshine and space. Rita was aware of his yearning and she urged him to return if only for a time to the gorgeous East. Personally Stella saw no sense in revisiting a land whose stolid immutability had remained untouched by ages. She was a modern woman and delighted in the kaleidoscope changes of fashions and manners of Mayfair. To her the very picturesqueness of the East was reminiscent of her immemorial customs which were out of accord with her own notion of human progress. But Stella was a consumate diplomat whatever her own views, she possessed an elasticity of mind to enter into her husband's thoughts of the land he loved and which he was naturally anxious to revisit, so that when Imam sounded her about his projected return to his motherland Stella seconded him, adding that it would be a change which she should herself relish.

Rita's thoughts flew in another direction. Her Tomlins had become erratic in his epistolary exercise. She was anxious to beard that lion in his own den. And she was anxious to take it out of Himm whom she had deserted several decades ago. She had heard of his attachment to Stella and she was curious to see if she had added to his life a different matrimonial flavour.

The three persons were concerned in the exeursion and all three were agreed in the result, though from different motives. There was no difficulty in signing the compact and the trio took one of those floating palaces which linked the East with the West in their weekly cruises; Rita hd mentally decided to spring a pleasant surprise upon Tomlins. She had equally decided to give a wide berth to Himm. Stella, on the other hand, was anxious to meet him and his inamorata about which Himm had been raving in his correspondence. Imam had never met Himm and was more anxious to revisit his native heath and disport his pearls to the octogenerians who had whitened their hearts in the slumber and sunshine of Vijaynagar. The party landed in Bombay. The monsoon had just finished refreshing and reviving nature. India was now on the threshold of winter, the winter which brings in its train the cool wind and the talisman of Aready.

Stella suggested to Imam that she would like to pay a visit to the haunts of other days. Imam was game. He was anxious to relapse into his pristine orthodoxy and would rather be alone with own people. Rita was anxious to study the arcane of tea rollers. She would go to Dhanipur where Tomlins was employed. The three separated. Rita did have the surprise of her life. She reached Dhanipur in the small hours of the morning. She made for the "Crowsnest" where her quondam admirer lived. The "Crowsnest" was asleep Rita knocked at the door; her knocks were unheard. Put her stentorian voice was recognised by a sleepy head which peered out of a small window.

"Is that you, Rita?" it asked. "What a surprise. What has brought you here at this hour of the night?"

Rita was startled to see the grimy, swarthy face of Tomlins addressing her the query. But she had deserved it. Tomlins had had a long night duty and had just turned in for the recess He, however, put on the nearest garment he could lay his hand on and let in Rita. An hour later the sleepers awoke and Tomlins introduced Rita to his wife and a houseful of children. Rita's face was a study. Tomlins had always professed to be a chronic bachelor. It now turned out that he had long been married and had reared up a grown up family. Tomlins heard from Rita all about her life He depicted his own uneventful obscurity. Rita was amazed at Tomlins' humble dwelling and the lowly position he occupied in a place where she had depicted him to be an opulent Goliath. She had decided to time her visit to Dhanipur. How was she going to spend a week in a subordinate's overcrowded quarters? But it was a Hobson's choice and she was left no alternative. She was allotted a bed in Mrs. Tomlins' verandah where she made herself as comfortable as she could by making Mrs. Tomlins as uncomfortable as she must. She learnt from Mrs. Tomlins all she cared to know about Mr. Tomlins' biography.

"Our life is a hard life", quoth Mrs. Tomlins, "my husband gets three hundred rupees out of which he spends half in drink. He is hounded by creditors, and he has not the means even to put his children to school."

Rita could see all that for herself. For scarcely had the sun risen when a crowd of clamorous creditors besieged his barrack. The dhobi was demanding his dues, the baker his bill, the butcher would not serve one ounce of meat till his twelve months' supplies were paid for. The cook had already struck work and Mrs. Tomlins had to officiate in his place. She was a cranky old woman who did not relish the duty of having to cook for an extra soul. But fortunately for the Tomlins' Rita was a godsend. He put her to cook and she put Tomlins in funds and eased the brow of Mrs. Tomlins which was becoming scowled by the sight of a deserted larder. Mr. Tomlins was hoping to provide himself with a new suit and gave Rita news of his approaching birthday. It is true that his real birthday was yet far off, but who would not have a birthday every day if it heralds a new suit?

Rita's allotted week passed in providing with the creature comforts to Tomlins and the family. Tomlins promised to escort Rita downhill in return. It gave Rita the needed opportunity to have a quiet chat with Tomlins.

Rita: "Tomlins, you have grossly deceived me. You always protested that you were single and now I see you a 'pater familias' with a large family.

Tomlins: "Rita, I am not a man to deceive. You have deceived me in the past and are deceiving me now."

There was a menace in Tomlins' tone the significance of which was not lost upon Rita. During her enforced visit to Tomlins the latter had been unremittingly passing hints of his poverty and indebtedness which he ascribed to Rita's sudden desertion. He confessed that he had married; but it was a mechanical union which rested upon nothing more substantial than convenience and convention. He wanted to chuck it all and settle down at Bath. His persuasive eloquence had half deceived Rita. She passed on to him a cheque in which she signed away the bulk of her fortune. Tomlinian glamour had not faded from her heart. She swallowed as gospel truth all his palpable falsehoods. Rita was no fool, but she could not help it when her judgment was clouded by passion. The end of her marriage to Imam was approaching and though Imam might renew it she knew it was now or never, so far as regards Tomlins, if she wished to secure the prize after which she had set her heart.

Tomlins escorted her to the junction station of Sointilla. He promised to rejoin her after winding up his Indian affairs. She took a passionate adieu of a lover who commanded her respect and in whom she had always reposed unabated confidence.

Amongst her old cronies Rita had placed Tomlins and Pantaloo in the forefront. Tomlins had been visited; there remained Pantaloo. His whereabouts were unknown. Rita did not know what to do. Consequently she inserted a short notice in the agony columns of the "Daily Screecher."

"Wanted the whereabouts of Mr. Pantaloo of Malabar. Any one giving information leading to his discovery will be handsomely rewarded. Rita."

Rita had always suffered from the hallucination that there was only one Pantaloo in the Universe. She had still to learn that there was a tribe of them. Such was the impression produced in her mind by the scores of Pantaloos who competed for the proferred prize. They came from all strata of society . Some were barristers, some doctors, some schoolmasters; while Rita had the choice of a pleader's attorney, a greengrocer and even an undertaker. She was not quite sure if her own Pantaloo had not got mixed up with her numerous supplicants. If so, she was unable to spot him. She gave up the quest; and was returning to D'Souza her next admirer on the list, to whom Tomlins had introduced her in England, when she received a wire from the real Pantaloo who was now sojourning in the far Cochin maintaining accounts of a coffee planter. One of the numerous Pantaloos had casually mentioned to him that one Rita wanted a Pantaloo of Malabar, and the planter's clerk thereupon invested in the wire which he hoped would be a profitable investment. Rita had to choose between D'Souza and Pantaloo. Not being able to make up her mind 'instantly' she wired back to Pantaloo to meet her at Cawnpur where D'Souza was maintaining a refreshment stall and a European tavern. It was a far cry from Cochin to Cawnpur and Pantaloo was habitually a cautious man. He was not prepared to take any risk and so wired to Rita for five hundred rupees to enable him to complete his journey. This amount was, of course, excessive. It was in fact penal. But it was a feeler to Rita and served its purpose. He was a recipient of a telegraphic remittance. He then paused whether he should not keep the money and cut Rita. He had seen enough of her. But his cupidity at last got the better of him and he took from his master a ten-days' casual leave to visit a sick relative. Now Rita was certainly his relative in a

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 4TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday, your life is bound to be chequered, that is not connected with some tragedies of cheques but of a variegated type. During the greater part of your career, you will be bossing the shows, ruling the roost, and roasting your assistants alive. Some times, if stars are propitious, you will make unexpected and great favours to your underdogs which will simply make them gape at such gifts, but generally your iron rod falls on their backs relentlessly. Mr. Hirachand Walchand, referring to the press interview of the Finance Member, Sir Basil, stated that the big 'khazanchi' spoke "more with the fanatical zeal of the Mad Mullah, for the 18d. ratio, than like a member of Government." (The greater a person the often he is slashed or patted on the back in the press, hence no apologia is needed of dragging Sir B. B. in these columns now and then, and not allow him rest in his great (?) mission at "Home.") You are also a Mad Mullah, and heaven save the tribes, white or coloured who have to put up with your antics. If man, you are fickle in your love. After caressing and dancing and tilting, jilting is bound to follow, as the night follows the day or as the (human) tails follow the two-footed curs. It will be too late for you to repent in the words of a Love's Labour's lostwale:—

And thus we part, with no believing
In any chance of future years,
We have no idle self-deceiving,
No half-consoling hopes and fears;
We know the Gods grant no retrieving
A wasted chance. Fate knows no tears.

sense, but she was not "sick." But it was the time hallowed pretences for taking leave in India. And Pantaloo was an Indian up to his finger. He told his wife that he was going out on his master's business, to popularise coffee in Hindustan where its aroma had not penetrated. He met Rita at the D'Souzas, a broken down dilapidated Madrasi, the very antithesis of the Pantaloo he was fifteen years ago, whom Rita had adored and a mere apology of the Pantaloo of Rita's school days to whom she had surrendered her charms. She was sorry that she had ever sent for him. But Pantaloo had not risked that journey for nothing. He had not come to her uninvited. He told her that he had lost his job on her account. His employer, a hard task master, would not place him on leave and so he had to resign his job for her sake, as he could not bear to see her return home without embracing her as of yore.

Rita, however, affected aloofness from him and dismissed him with only one thousand rupees which Pantaloo thought mean of her. He said so to Mr. D'Souza to whom he confided his youthful 'liason' with her adding "Now she has married a Nawab and I am old and poor and so she has discarded me. Well, well—" he ejaculated, "God is great. He will yet punish her for her infidelity."

Mr. D'Souza was a sympathetic man. He soothed his aching heart by a copious draught of rum. Mr. Pantaloo thereupon sang songs in Tamil and threatened to elope with Rita whom he had always loved. It led to a public scene which Rita dispersed by her grimaces and threats and shouting threats to put them to shame by stripping herself bare. Rita had also taken a drop and she was not to be cowed by a set of shameless topers. The scene closed with the tavern for the night. Mr. D'Souza congratulated Rita for her heroic defence of her lover. He admired her pluck and bravery which had put to rout all the drunken hooligans of the factory. Even Larker, the prize boxer had to flee from her verbal bastinado.

Next morning, when Dr. D'Souza was more sober he realised that his tavern had been the scene of a scandalous riot. But he did not realise that he was himself in a measure responsible for it. Nevertheless he wanted to make amends to all concerned, invited them to a free bout. The revellers of the previous night were reconciled and they all joined in drinking the health of Mr. D'Souza the Great and Rita the Good.

The frivolous company of Mr. D'Souza seems to have greatly soothed Rita's shattered nerves. She almost forgot the shock she had received from Tomlins and Pantaloo. She drowned her sorrow in the drinking bouts over which she was made to preside. Mr. D'Souza reached a rich harvest from her presence, for Rita opened her flood-gates of generosity to her motley set who admired her beauty and applauded her goodness. Rita had had many admirers before. But she had had never received such unanimous testimony from the representatives of all nationalities and the select jewels of every profession. She wrote to Imam of the time she was enjoying and the madness of all Cawnpur in going into hysterics about her beauty and goodness. She hinted to Imam that she had not received her deserts from him.

Imam wrote back to her that since he had put his foot upon his native health he had taken to religious practices, that he was now an orthodox pious Mussalman and that he spent most of his time saying his prayers and turning his rosary.

The fact is that Imam had turned over a new leaf. "While in Rome do as the Romans do", had been his motto. When he was in Europe he had taken to European ways. He wanted show-wives for his house-parties and he otherwise left the necessity of extending his clientele by giving them costly entertainments which would have been incomplete without the adornment of his ladies. He had married Stella, but his European customers saw no novelty in her. He had, therefore, to marry Rita who being of Indian blood aroused their curiosity and revetted their interest. She was a valuable business asset to him. He had now made his pile. He had received a tempting offer from a Parisian syndicate to take over his business. Having lived away from home for the best years of his life he was not quite sure if he should become re-acclimatised to India. He, had, therefore, decided to give it a trial. His return home had fore-gathered round him all relations and friends and he felt more happy in their familiar, environment. He had cabled acceptance of the syndicate's offer and as he was closing down his business he had no reason to go out of his harem for female society. He would now strictly live by the Koran and taboo all western trappings. As a Mahomeden he was free to divorce any of his wives but while Rita's 'Mutah' needed no divorce he was thinking whether he should not restore Stella once more to her liberty.

He had not yet conveyed his thoughts either to Stella or Rita; but he was seeking a favourable opportunity to do so But it must be before him. That time was, however, fast approaching.

THE MYSTICAL HEART OF INDIA.

INDIAN AUTHOR'S ATTEMPT AT INTERPRETATION

GENIUS OVERLEAPING BARRIERS OF RACE AND TONGUE.

The genius can overleap the barriers of its native tongue. That has been the case with several Indian authors of renown. A writer in "The Brisbane Courier" mentions the names of Indian authors such as Tagore, Naidu, Arbindo, Iqbal whose poems will remain a part and parcel of the English literature. The article will be read with interest as a sample of European criticism on Indian contributions to English literature.

When the gifted Indian poetess, Sarojini Naidu, showed Sir Edmund Gosse some poems that she had written on English life, that shrewd but kindly critic persuaded her to tear them up and write instead of her native land with its cities and bazaars, its village, festivals, and its jungle. No one desires to have the poets of India imitate our Yeats or Shelley, or echo the American Whitman. Home-bred disciples of these are numerous enough. Some Englishmen—we suspect that Kipling would be of their number—would go further and advise the poets of India never to write in English, but adhere to their own musical Bengali. They might urge with no little show of reason that, if Babu English prose produces ludicrous effects, the perpetration of English verse by Indian singers is bound to be excruciating. If the Indian clerk reports to the office the death of his mother in a letter that declares that "the hand that rocked the cradle has kicked the bucket", what sort of English elegy would he be likely to pen on the sundering of that tender tie? It is dangerous, however, to assume that genius can never overleap the barriers of its native tongue. Many English writers covet the style of Polish Joseph Conrad, and many Frenchmen would give all they possessed to tell their stories with the romantic verve of that prolific Creole Alexandre Dumas. No doubt the ideal conditions for international poetry obtain but rarely—a poet of exquisite melody in his native speech translated by another poet of equal or superior talent. Such happy conjunctions are few. One would have to search far and wide to find a match for the happy blend between Edward Fitzerald's and Omar Khayyam's genius that gave to our poetry the golden lay of the Rubaiyat. In prose the translation's triumph is not so rare, for North's "Plutarch," translated from the French of Amyot, excels Amyot as Amyot in turn excels the Boeotian Greek of the greatest biographer of antiquity. Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" has brought before the general English reader the mystic thought of Buddhism more effectively than any volume of "The Wisdom of the East" although this poem is not a translation but an interpretation of the soul of India.

"NOT A CLASH."

The House of John Murray has recently published a little book entitled as "Anthology of Modern Indian Poetry," some of it written originally in English, but most of it translated from one or the other of the Indian tongues. When one opens such a book as this one finds how inexact is the dictum of Kipling that East and West can never meet on any common ground. No race of men is incomprehensible to those who take the trouble to understand its poetry. Where sympathy is lacking, the Indian is as inscrutable to the Anglo-Saxon as the mad Englishman is to the average inhabitant of Madras or Calcutta. It is one of the chief glories of English rule in India that the representatives of diverse civilisations have each come to understand and respect the other. One of the most interesting experiments in human history is being made at the present time on Indian soul. The ancient culture of the East and the newer civilisation of the West have met rather than clashed, and this tolerant impact of ideas has been extraordinarily exciting to the finest Indian minds, and not without repercussions on Western thought. In this stimulating atmosphere, which excels in wonder anything that happened in Europe at the Renaissance, the poets of India sing their revealing songs on the old themes of life and love and death. Perhaps the most attractive of their verses to us are those presented in English dress, for only the linguist who has lived long in India can truly appraise the native melodies. Our Anglo-Indian scholars have done their best to capture the lilt and glamour of these Indian lyrics, but to read the translations is often like watching a dancer dancing to music that we cannot hear. Among those who have written in English are some Indian women, and at their head, Sarojini Naidu. "Ever sorrowful, ever ill-starred are we women of Bengal, all of us," one of them sings, well aware that they are also ever faithful and devout. In two lines she expresses all the sighings of the child widows of her land:—

What further need hath she of loveliness
Whom Death hath parted from her lord's caress?

The burden of the poetry of these women, delighting in conjugal love and physical beauty and faith in the unseen is a melancholy wistfulness, the birth-right of the women of Hind, to whom death is a release of the soul when the body has minted its image of God. Here is a little canto on "Spring" by Sarojini:

Young leaves grow green on the banyan twigs.
And red on the peepul tree,
The honey birds pipe to the budding figs
Any honey-blooms call to the bee,
Poppies squander their fragile gold
In the silver aloe brake;
Coral and ivory lilies unfold
Their delicate lives on the lake.
Kinglishers ruffle the feathery sedge,
And all the vivid air thills
With butterfly wings in the wild-rose hedge,
And the luminous blue of the hills.

VERSE OF TAGORE.

The poets of India have their own perception of beauty in diction as well as in that miracle of loveliness, the Taj Mahal—stone turned into dream. In the expression of their vision of beauty they all reveal the innate artistic sense of their own underived imaginations, uncoloured by cosmopolitanism. The verse of Rabindranath Tagore, who has won a considerable audience outside of India, reveals the mystical heart of India, ever trembling on the edge of the visible world.

On the night of the full moon, when
the world brims with laughter,
Memory, from somewhere far away,
pipes a flute that brings unrest,
The tears gush out!
Yet in the weping of the spirit Hope
wakes and lives;
Ah; Unfettered One.

Besides Tagore, who has somewhat overwritten himself, are the less-known Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, the brother of Naidu, and Mahomed Iqbal, the eloquent Lahore barrister and the would be re-creator of Islam, whose speech is the tongue of Omar.

Although the language of Hind be sweet as sugar.
Yet sweeter is the fashion of the Persian speech.

There are others from every part of India including the Christian mystic Tilak, who seek in the blue sky the blue bird Truth, and in varying strains add their part to that great poem that in all the ages is being composed to Eternal Beauty and Infinite Love. Poetry laughs at the chasm between East and West in these lines of Sri Aurobindo Ghose:

Now lilies blow upon the windy height,
Now flowers the pansy kissed by tender rain.
Narcissus builds his house of self-delight
And love's own fairest flowers blooms again;
Vainly your gems, O meadows, ye recall;
One simple girl breathless sweeter than you all.

Printer and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay